Reg. No. 1317 Vol. XVIII—Nos. 10-

STRI-DHARMA

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

AUG. & SEPT., 1935

Subscription Rates

India, Rs. 5 *W.I.A. Members, Rs. 3* *Foreign, 10 S*

Single Copy, As. 8

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

:O:

OFFICE BEARERS, 1934–35

Patron:	H. H. The Junior Maharani of Travancore
	Raj Kumari Amrit Kaur.
President:	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.B. & C.M.
Vice-Presidents:	Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan.
	Mrs. R. Ramaswamy Sivan.
	Mrs. R. Ramachandra Rao.
Hon. General Secretary:	Srimathi G. Visalakshi Ammal.
Hon. Treasurer:	Mrs. Kamala Damodaran.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Rani Sahib of Munagala.
Mrs. M. Balasundaram Na[illegible].
Mrs. K. C. Achaya.
Mrs. H. M. Dadabhoy.
Mrs. G. Lakshmi David.
Mrs. Ramath Unissa Begum.
Mrs. Subhadra Chenchiah.
Mrs. Nazir Hussain.
Mrs. Akula Gowri Devi Ammal

ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

The Secretaries of all branches.
Mrs. Malati Patwardhan.
Mrs. Manjeri Kamalammal, Chalapuram, Calicut.
Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B. Mus., Madanapalle.
Mrs. Hannah Sen, New Delhi.
Mrs. Brijlal Nehru, Lahore.
Mrs. Rajivibai Shiva Rao, Bangalore.
Mrs. Herabai A. Tata, Bombay.

OFFICIAL ORGAN

STRI DHARMA

Editor:	Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M. B. & C. M.
Editor, Telugu:	Mrs. Akula Gowri Devi Ammal.
Headquarters:	"Everest," Mylapore, Madras.

2

WOMEN'S INDIAN ASSOCIATION

OBJECTS.

1. To present to Women their responsibilities as daughters of India.

2. To secure for every girl and boy the right of Education through schemes of Compulsory Primary Education, including the teaching of religion.

3. To secure the abolition of childmarriage and other social evils.

4. To secure for Women the vote for Municipal and Legislative Councils on the same terms as it is or may be granted to men.

5. To secure adequate representation of Women in Municipalities, Taluk and Local Boards, Legislative Councils and Assemblies.

6. To secure for Women the right to vote and to be elected for the Council of State.

7. To establish equality of rights and opportunities between Men and Women.

8. To help Women to realise that the future of India lies largely in their hands, for as wives and mothers they have the task of training guiding and forming the character of the future rulers of India.

9. To band Women into groups for the purpose of self-development and education, and for the definite service of others.

Women who agree and will co-operate with the Objects and organization of the Association may become members. Groups of Women having the same aims can be affiliated to the Women's Indian Association.

Local Branches are self-governing and make their own arrangements.

ORGANIZATION

The Association, which has a central organization at the W. I. A Headquarters, Everest, Mylapore, Madras, was started on May 8, 1917, and has grown and increased steadily ever since. It now has 72 Branches, 24 Centres and over 4,000 members.

Branches are formed in every place where possible, with a local Secretary to arrange the work to suit local conditions and report to Headquarters.

The political policy of the Association is to work for Reforms through the Legislative Councils.

The aims, ideals and work of the Association are on a religious but non-sectarian basis.

CONTENTS.

			PAGE
Report on the International Congress of women, 12th Sessions.		...	341
Resolutions adopted by the XII. Congress of the Alliance.		...	346
Jane Addams and young India.		...	357
Our European Letter		...	359
Branch Reports Bombay		...	"
Abyssinian women Ready to Fight for the Empress in the Coming War			360
Extracts from the Fifth Annual report of the Avvai home & Orphanage			361
Free Libraries for women		...	364
Review	...	.	365
Editor's page	...	...	366
TAMIL	...	...	373
TELUGU	...	...	381

The Editor does not hold herself responsible for opinions expressed in signed or initialled articles or by correspondents.

Note—All communications regarding Editorial matter and reviews should be addressed to the Editor, Stri Dharma, 'Everest' Mylapore, Madras and Subscriptions and Cheques are made payable to the Hon. Treasurer, Women's Indian Association.

Subscribers are requested to mention their subscription number when reporting complaints or change of address, etc. These communications should reach our office by the 1st of every month.

Lady Graduates of the Bombay University — 1935.

Courtesy of "Hindu"

4

STRI-DHARMA

Vol. XVIII AUGUST & SEPTEMBER, 1935 Nos. 10 & 11

REPORT ON THE INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF WOMEN, 12th SESSIONS.

(BY BEGUM SHAREEFA HAMID ALI)

The president of the Indian delegation.

At Istanbul, (Turkey.)

The 12th Session of the International Congress of women for suffrage and equal citizenship took place in the City of Istanbul from the 18th to the 25th April 1935, was it the lighting of Aladdin's lamp or the recital of some polient "Mantram's' which had caused the city to be filled with women in buses, women in the tram cars, women walking on pavements, women going out shopping, women employed in telephone, telegraph banking and all other offices?

We, whose book knowledge of Turkey consisted chiefly of Turkey under the old regime where women were neither seen nor heard—we rubbed our eyes in amazement at this transformation of its womanhood. Has there ever been a more amazing change in the lives of people in as short a time as this? Have women of any country in the world received their charter of freedom and equal citizenship all its rights, privileges and honours-in this completeness? It is said that Ata Turk has taken the most just and fairest code in existence and even improved it in the interest of the women in Turkey and has dramatically made half the citizens of his country sharers of the burdens of State. Surely this political act will bring blessings on those who possessed and also those who were rest-while the dispossessed?

We feminist will not acknowledge the throwing open of avenues of state service as a "Gift" because we are convinced that the right is born with every citizen. It can be neither given nor taken-but it can be usurped-and when the usurper has the good sense to withdraw and restore the lost rights to its owner-we rejoice.

The place of meeting was "Yildiz Kosk"-an old palace of Sultan Abdul Hamidkhan with a lovely old rather neglected garden. The palace is situated on a small hill from where we had a magnificient view of the Bosphorus and a part of the city of Istanbul. In this Palace we had dressing rooms and a hair dressing saloon, an exhibition of articles brought by delegates of various countries (which were sold for the benefit of the Congress). We had the press, a translation bureau, a bank with facilities for exchange, a traveller's Bureau where we could arrange for tickets and passages. We also had a restaurant which supplied luncheon every day. The Municipality had given us free bus tickets for the duration of the conference. Members of the Reception-Committee-Our charming Turkish sisters were women of great personality and organizing capacity. It was amazing to think of them confined and enshrouded only a dozen years ago. How bravely they have taken their position in the world-how magnificently they organize and how great a privilege it was to get to know them intimately. Mme Latife Bekir, Mme Lamika Refik and members of their Committee did their work extremely well.

The Turkish Govt. are to be congratulated on their very modern outlook in life. Not only have they emanicipated their country women but they have realised the value of the co-operation and service of half the population of their country. The men came in large numbers to all our open sessions. Members of Government, Municipalities, and university took the keenest interest in our proceedings.

On the 15th April before the Congress was formally opened we had a press meeting where each delegation gave a short account of the work of the women of their country-India expressed a hope that her peace movement would be taken as an example by other countries "We believe in non-violence and in service and in sacrifice rather than arms and ammunitions and military services-as a means to obtain world peace".

The Turkish Press was ever in attendance. All the newspapers had columns full of the women's Congress every day. Some papers brought out special numbers and most of them were profusely illustrated. Each one of us was photographed a dozen times a day-and cards and pictures were all sold out before the end of the day..

Not content with giving us unstinted hospitality the Turkish Government even issued a set of stamps to commemorate the women's movement. For the first time in History the women have been so honoured.

5

Mme. Curie, Mrs. Champman Catt, Jane Adams, Salma Lagerlof and other notable women have been immortalized by this modern and novel method.

The delegates were most cordially welcomed not only by the reception committee consisting mainly of members of the Turkish women's union and progress and all their co-workers but by the Turkish officers on behalf of their Government. There was a Turkish Boat from Alexandria which took us over at half rates and gave us luxurious cabins and food. At Izmir, we were welcomed by the Mayor and a few members of the Municipality who came to our boat, to read the address and presented flowers and literatures of their great country. It was an extraordinary act of courtesy and kindness which reached our hearts and made us their friends and sympathisers even before we set foot in Istanbul. There were representatives of thirty two countries participating in the Congress of Women for suffrage and equal citizenship. Asia and Africa and South America made the union of both the Hemispheres, a living palpable reality. Asia sending her women from Iran, India, Beyrout, Damascus, Baghdad, Arabia, Egypt from Africa and Jamacia from South America. It was a thousand pities that neither China nor Japan Burma nor Ceylon were represented as we were looking forward with great interest to come into contact with Chinese and Japanese women, Egypt and India and Central Asia and Jamacia thought alike and spoke alike—had visions and ideals of the future which were identical. We felt the strength of our unity with a great surge of pride and we knew that without pacts and treaties we could rely on the Unity friendship and joint action of the women of Asia. Indeed it was amazing how the bond of womanhood cemented our friendship and united us to the women of the West. We may have different angles of vision but in all matters of principle we had complete unanimity and our goal was the same. The declaration of principles proposed by the board (page 7 programme of the 12th Congress at yildiz Kiosk) on matters of Equal

1 Political rights
2 Economic rights
3 Moral rights
4 Legal rights
5 Peace and the League of Nations

was accepted and ratified without a single dissenting voice.

There was no subject on which our perfect unanimity of thought was as apparent as when we were discussing the subject of world peace and Disarmament suggested an amendment to the Resolution suggesting that Pacificsts should not be considered as traitors to their country which was accepted for discussion in the Committee later on. Some countries were desirous of including a new clause to this effect that women should not be debarred from military service. We all protested that it was against our principle to work for Peace to deliberately demand the inclusion of women in that organized murder and destruction known as war. Princess Cantacuzene made a moving speech and pointed out the inconsistency of women bringing children into the world with great travial and then deliberately preparing themselves to slaughter those children with their own hands. The League of Nations had sent Mme Radzwill and Monsier Mauratte as delegates to the Congress to take part in our discussions both in open Conference and the committee meetings. The League was especially interested in the Economic Resolution (page 11) & had deputed Monsier Maurette to discuss the question with us. A number of recommendations for the guidance of members of the Peace committee in respect to cinemas, and writing of sane text books of History, unbiassed by prejudice for every Country was accepted.

Mme Nilsson of Sweden has sent some very valuable suggestions for world peace propaganda.

She Says,

"Will you enquire and tell me if there was in the History Text Books of the Schools in your Country the History of the peace movement of the League of Nation's and Killoggs Pact? Will you see to it that your Encyclopedia mentions the History of the peace movement? (enclosure peace).

A close sitting discussed the present position of women in various countries under different forms of Govts. All the pressmen were asked to leave the room and representatives of those countries which are suffering from grave political repressions gave an expression of their sufferings in very moving words. We were specially interested to hear what Germany, Italy, Turkey, Arab, Syrian women and representatives from Jamacia and Negro women had to say. Lady Astor declared that after listening to all the speeches it more than once confirmed our faith in Democratic form of Govt. as the safest and the most just. This discussion was intensely interesting and we

had some tense moments a burning sense of injustice and indignation and horror moved the hearts of all delegates. As it was a secret sessions I am not at liberty to say more than what Mrs. Corbett Ashby declared publically in London that "We women feel and declare that it is morally wrong for one country to govern another and to impose its will on an unwilling people. This discussion was continued at a Public Sessions later when the resolution on equal moral standard was moved. India suggested that not only equal moral standard between men and women but equal moral standards between ones own country and Foreign countries should also be taken into consideration. Because we found that all empire building nations - America Britain, France, Italy, Holland, Japan, - every single one of them had two codes of morality and ethics one for Home consumption and one for abroad. This point was much discussed and appreciated.

The Committee for Nationality rights of married women were discussing the Montevido Treaty the day that I attended that Commission. Women of the British Commonwealth of nations were gravely disappointed that the British Prime Minister was not discussing the nationality rights of married women question with the Prime Ministers of all dominions who were meeting at London that week. We formed a small Sub Committee and sent in a letter of Protest to each of our respective representative. As India also has no Prime Minister the representation had to be made to Sir Joseph Bhore and the Secretary of State for India.

The Australian Delegates were very proud of their Prime Minister (Mr. Lyons) who is responsible for accepting the Monte Vido Treaty on behalf of his Govt.

When the question of Co-operation of the East and West was under discussion, India made her contribution by suggesting that equality and friendship should be the basis of future relationship and not coercion or Patronage or enforced Leadership. Asian women were awake and watchful. Any humiliation - any enforcement, any acquisitions, any spheres of influence - either in the matter of Liberty—religion—in trade—would alienate sympathy of the women of Asia and Africa. If Europe had many things to teach so had Asia. For centuries Asia has been the cradle of—religious—of spiritual knowledge —of Philosophy which gives life a deeper significence.

Perhaps your complexities of life will be influenced and eased by our simplicities. "Let us try to give our best to reach other"

That this view was accepted by the delegates can be seen by reading its resolution on the subject. As the last sentence of the resolution was indefinite it was deleted and this was suggested by me for inclusion at a Committee meeting which took place later.

This Committee resolves to appoint Leasion Officers for each country for Co-operation between the various women's organizations to help to establish close relations between the East and West and to work for Peace and the League of nations".

The resolution on Polygamy expressing the views of the Asian Conference was presented and passed.

"This Conference protests against the practice of polygamy and recommends to the Govts. of those Countries where it is practised to abolish it by law".

Woman suffrage in India.

"The alliance gives its support to the women of India in their demand for the abolition of all sex disqualification in regard to their civic and political rights and their recommendations that a Committee with strong representation of women should be appointed to consider their legal disabilities."

This resolution was presented by India and accepted unanimously.

One of the most interesting discussions of the Congress both in small committee meetings and at the open Conference took place in connection with the proposed amalgamation of the International Council of Women with the alliance. It was interesting to note that all those countries which were doing active Propoganda for women suffrage and allied matters protested strongly against the amalgamation. India also joined in the protest as it has been found by experience that the procedure of voting etc. in the International Council is most cumbersome and becomes a dangerously hampering factor if any urgent, *immediate action* is to be taken.

The Countries who were most favourable to the amalgamation were precisely those who had not worked at suffrage rights etc. but had confined their activities mainly to social work. It was decided to consider the question at a Committee meeting (see resolution).

The outstanding figure of the Congress was undoubtedly Mme Charavi Pasha from Egypt. Her breadth of vision, beautiful presence sent dignity to every meeting she attended. She spoke with great ease and fluency in French and Arabic and Turkish.

Princess Radzewill from the League of Nations was another notable figure. Her charm and her knowledge voice with authority made the wording of each resolution something more than would have been the case but for her presence.

Miss Schain from America was another out standing figure.

Some other notable women were

Maitre Marie Verna Mme Malaterre Sellier Mme Brunschvieg	France.
Mrs. Corbett Ashby „ Pethick Lawrence Lady Astor	Britain.
Dr. Theodordpoulos ...	Greece.
Fran Von Velsen ...	Germany.
Princess Cantacazane ...	Rumania.
Mme Nielson „ Walin	Sweedon.
Miss Marson ...	Jamacia.

Visitors:

Miss Dingman Miss Smallwood	America.
Mme Latife Bekir „ Lamica Refik „ Senika Rauf	Turkey.

are all able women who have made the Congress such a remarkably authoritative and responsible institution.

A rather unpleasant incident happened for me the Womens' news brought out a special congress number and gave the photograph of Mrs. Hussain (Iqbaunissa Begam from Mysore) as the Leader of the delegation for India. Mrs Carbett Ashby at my request announced that it was printed by mistake and she said probably every one present had realised that Begam Hamid Ali was the president of the Delegation. I hope the Association whom I had the honour to represent will clear up this matter with the Board.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY

THE XII. CONGRESS OF THE ALLIANCE.

Istanbul: 18-24 April, 1935.

I

DECLARATION OF PRINCIPLES.

The Twelfth Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship re-affirms its steadfast belief in the principles which have guided its programme and work since its inception and declares that its adherence to these principles has not been and cannot be affected by changes in the political or economic structure of the world, and re-states them as follows:

1. *Political Rights.* That in all States, whatever their system of Government, women should possess full, free and identical rights of Citizenship with men.

2. *Economic Rights:* That the right to work of all women be recognised and no obstacles placed in the way of married women who desire to work; that all avenues of work should be open to women and that education for professions and trades should be available for women on the same terms as for men; that all professions and posts, in the public service should be open to men and women, with equal opportunities for advancement; that women should receive the same pay as men for the same work.

3. *Moral Rights.* That the same high moral standard, based on respect for human personality, sexual discipline and the recognition of responsibility towards the race should be established for both sexes. The principle thus expressed and all the legal Moral, educational social and other consequences inherent in it, should be recognised by the laws and observed in their application. Consequently traffic in women and all forms of third-party exploitation of vice should be considered as a legal offence and punished as such. The regulation of prostitution and all measures of exception taken against women in general or against any particular class of women should be abolished.

4. *Legal Rights.* That a woman unmarried or married should have full personal and civil rights, including the right to the use and disposal of her property; that she should not be under the tutelage of her husband and should have the same rights over her children as the father; that she should have the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality.

5. *Peace and the League of Nations.* That the equal participation of women in political life is necessary to promote world-peace; that it is the duty of women in all nations to work for friendly international relations; to promote human solidarity apart from race or nation; to demand the substitution of judicial methods for those of force, and to support a League of Nations which, leaving each nation its autonomy, and its liberty of action, works to establish a lasting harmony between peoples.

II

EAST AND WEST IN CO-OPERATION.

Whereas this Congress believes that in the interests of true progress, the women of every country must advance on the lines of equality and justice, it pledges its hearty support to all the women of the West as well as of the East whether they struggle for the eradication of their special legal, social and economic disabilities and for the recognition of their rights to equal citizenship in their respective national units, or whether they are in danger of losing these legal political and economic rights which they have achieved.

Welcoming the co-operation of the women of all parts of the world, the value of which has been strongly emphasized by this Congress, it expresses the wish that the women of the East and of the West be linked by ties which will grow closer and consequently serve the interests of universal peace.

III.

CHILD MARRIAGE.

That this Congress protests against the custom of Child Marriage, wherever it prevails, as inconsistent with the true ideals of marriage, as destructive of health and happiness, and as injurious to the vitality of the race.

This Congress urges the Government of every country where this evil custom prevails to suppress it by law carefully safeguarded and vigorously enforced and to use its educational and health services for the purposes of enlightening the people as to its dangers.

IV

STATUS OF WOMEN IN MANDATED TERRITORIES.

This Congress expresses its satisfaction that the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations is devoting special attention to the important problem of the condition of women in certain mandated territories, and is glad to note that the question of the status of women has been brought into the forefront of the Commission's discussions.

It further calls upon the Mandates Commission to continue its investigations with particular reference to the following points:

1. Child marriage.
2. Recognition of monogamous marriages by the Courts in the case of those who do not admit any other form of marriage.
3. Position of widows.
4. Abolition of the system of Regulation of Prostitution.
5. The Forced Labour of Women.

The Congress congratulates Miss Dannewig on the courage and persistence with which she has brought this question forward.

V

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

1. This Congress, representing many millions of women throughout the Eastern and Western World, and voicing the views of that section of the community most closely associated with the personal distribution of the means of life to the family, records its conviction that destruction of urgently needed necessities cannot improve the condition of the world, and is fundamentaly unsound and wrong in principle.

Whereas

(a) There is widespread poverty, malnutrition and urgent need for the common necessities of life among large sections of the world populations;

(b) There is no true shortage of raw material, human labour, productive machinary and cultivable land;

(c) Science, research and invention are constantly increasing the productivity of the earth and of industry, and thereby increasing or having the potentiality of increasing the real wealth of the world;

(d) This increased real wealth or potentiality of real wealth is only available to the majority of the people of any country by means of the purchasing power which they obtain in return for their labour;

(e) The use of machinery is more and more replacing human labour, so that under present economic conditions millions of people are unable to earn wages and consequently have little or no purchasing power;

(f) The development of machinery should everywhere lighten the burden of the workers rather than add to their distress;

The Congress calls upon all Governments to consider how purchasing power can be made available for those whose paid work is temporarily or permanently not required by the community and, further, to consider what effective action can be taken whereby the productivity of the earth and of industry can be distributed for the benefit of the peoples of the world.

2. The Congress urges the affiliated societies to study seriously practical means for remedying some of the economic evils of to-day by measures such as shorter hours of work, the creation of new industries, facilities for low interest credits, adjustment of currency to correspond with increase of population and with the modern requirements of life, by raising of standards of living all over the world, and stabilization of prices of commodities.

3. THE RIGHT TO EARN OF THE WOMAN, MARRIED OR UNMARRIED.

TO THE 19Th SESSION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE, TO BE HELD IN GENEVA, JUNE, 1935,

DATED APRIL, MAY AND JUNE, 1935.

THE PETITION OF THE UNDERSIGNED REPRESENTATIVES OF INTERNATIONAL AND NATIONAL ORGANISATIONS CALLS ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING FACTS:-

1. (a) That the question of unemployment among young workers is on the Agenda of the 19th Session of the International Labour Conference, to be held in Geneva, in June, 1935.

(b) That in connection with this item on the agenda the International Federation of Christian Trade Unions is organising a Petition to that conference, which calls for the moral and material support on the part of public authorities to remedy the present situation of unemployed young workers inter alia by putting into operation special work schemes which give full scope to physical capacity, occupational training and the essential rights of human personality.

(c) That the above mentioned Petition requests the absorption of young workers in the life of the community by the following, among other, measures:

(iii) Regulation of married women's employment which would facilitate the return of mothers to their homes.

(iv) Prohibition of any replacement of male labour by female labour.

2. That the essential rights of human personality are the same for a woman as for a man and are the same whether she is married or unmarried.

3. That to deny a woman's right to earn because of marriage is to deny her one of the essential rights of human personality.

4. That to prohibit women workers undertaking labour previously undertaken by male workers is to deny women one of the essential rights of human personality and to make such labour a male monopoly.

5. That work itself suffers when employment is given on account of sex rather than capacity.

THE UNDERSIGNED PETITIONERS THEREFORE ASK

The International Labour Conference to declare

1. That the right to earn is one of the essential rights of human personality.

2. That the right to earn should not be denied because of either sex or marriage.

3. That in all its consequences, physical, social, economic and moral, unemployment is as serious among women as among men.

VI

WOMEN UNDER DIFFERENT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT

The Twelfth Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship demands that States in adopting whatever form of government best suits them, shall maintain without any distinction based on sex the fundamental principle of the right of the human being to personal liberty, freedom of thought and representation for all.

This Congress deplores the fact that in certain countries the principles for which the woman's movement stands are openly defied and women are denied equal opportunities.

The Congress records its profound conviction that no system of government can permanently safeguard either the welfare of women or of children or of the community as a whole the special experience of women is utilised by giving them a full share in the tasks and responsibilities of Government, both in shaping the policy of the future and in administering laws and regulations.

This Congress therefore claims for women equal rights with the men of every country in the franchise, in the working of representative institutions, in the public services both central and local, and in the economic and social life of the country.

VII

SUFFRAGE AND EQUAL CITIZENSHIP

1. Considering that the inequality of men and women citizens is greatly prejudicing the position of women, the Committee begs the Congress to resolve that the Alliance shall as hitherto work wholeheartedly for the attainments of full citizenship rights for the women of all countries without distinction of political opinion, of race or creed. The Committee urges the affiliated societies in countries where women have not yet got the vote or in those where this right is in danger, to devote their whole energies to this object. The Societies in countries where women have the vote are urged not to relax their efforts in favour of the recognition and exercise of the franchise and the right to be elected.

2. The Committee begs the Board in its budget for the forthcoming period to set aside a sum for the completion, bringing up to date, and editing of the material collected by the Committee on the History of the Women's Suffrage movement and the citizenship rights of women.

VIII

PEACE

I. We women assembled here represent millions of women, organized in forty national organizations from the East and from the West. Before taking leave of one another we wish to emphasize our solidarity and our determination to devote the whole strength of our organizations to the service of peace and amity. Only twenty years separate us from the most horrible of wars, and already many governments are acting and organizing as if they had forgotten the past, the millions of men who fell in the hope that such slaughter could not possibly recur; the misery of the desolated families; the devotion of mothers who have brought up sons—now twenty years old—who are already preparing for a struggle from which the world would never recover.

Before going back to our own homes—those homes which we wish to preserve from storm and ruin—we send from Istanbul, the gate of the east and west, a solemn appeal to the people of all nations to rise and save the threatened peace of the world, and to insist that governments which are the responsible representatives of the people shall scrupulously respect, both in the spirit and in the letter, pacts which exclude war as a means of settlement of disputes. They must insist on the settlement of disputes in a spirit of international justice and respect for the

rights of peoples, the strengthening of the organization of peace, and the complete collaboration of peoples in the interests of their country and humanity.

Women, mothers of all countries, unite with us in a crusade to secure an intelligently organized world, freed from the horrors of war.

The doctrine of collective security must be accepted in theory and in fact as the only basis for the organization of world peace.

Since the world is so rapidly developing into a financial and economic unit, it is necessary that the doctrine of national sovereignty adapt itself to such international organization of the world as will keep pace with this progress. Collective security must be based on the acknowledgment of basic national rights in a spirit of general mutual responsibility and defined regional guarantees, on the acceptance of arbitration and the settlement of differences by peaceful means on the refusal of aid to the aggressor and the offer of diplomatic, financial, economic or military help to the victim of aggression.

We call upon our governments to insist upon the settlement of disputes by the International Court of Justice and Courts of Arbitration.

We call on the women of all countries to use their political power and social influence for the establishment of the collective system.

We reaffirm our unalterable faith in the League of Nations, whose authority and action we wish to increase, by influencing our governments to this end. Any apparent failure of the League is due to the reluctance of governments loyally to use its machinery.

We reaffirm our conviction that drastic reduction of armaments. the international control of the manufacture of and traffic in arms and the international control of civil aviation would immensely strengthen this system,

We protest against the growing tendency towards militarisation of systems of education.

We reaffirm our belief in the value of moral disarmament and insist that the education of the younger generation should be conducted in a spirit of understanding among races, nations, and classes.

2. This Congress calls upon its auxiliaries, jointly with other organiztions if apossible, to carry out a campaign in each country to make public by meetings and the press the valuable declarations and conclusions of the Committee of the Disarmament Conference on the control of manufacture of and traffic in arms and to urge the governments to put these into effect as soon as possible.

3. This Congress calls upon the Assembly of the League to adopt the convention on Moral Disarmament of the Disarmament Conference, without waiting for the adoption of a general disarmament convention. The organization for Intellectual Co-operation has accomplished much in the domain of Moral Disarmament and we call upon the women of each country to co-operate with it, firstiy, by scrutinizing the text books of their schools, and by advising their governments to eliminate phrases which show animosity against another nation, and secondly, by encouraging the propagation of peace through broadcasting and cinemas.

4. This Congress expresses its warm appreciation of the work of the Disarmament, Committee of the Women's International Organizations and pledges them the active and constant co-operation of the Alliance and of its national auxiliaries.

IX

NATIONALITY.

The International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship in Conference assemble at Istanbul, April 18-25, 1935, asks for the adoption of an International Convention to provide in matters of nationality:

That husband and wife should each enjoy independently their own personal nationality; that a woman whether married or unmarried should have the same right as a man to retain or to change her nationality, and that in every respect there should be equality of the sexes and such as to include the following:

I. RETENTION OF NATIONALITY.

(1) A woman shall not lose her nationality by reason

(a) that she married a foreigner, or

(b) that during her marriage her husband loses his nationality by naturalisation in another country or otherwise.

(2) Where before the coming into force of legislation based on this Convention a woman has lost her nationality by reason of the fact that she married a foreigner or that her husband had lost his nationality by naturalisation or otherwise, she shall on her own application re-acquire her nationality.

II. ACQUISITION OF NATIONALITY.

(1) A foreign women shall not by reason of marriage acquire the nationality of her husband.

(2) Naturalisation of the husband during marriage shall not involve naturalisation of the wife.

(3) A married woman shall be naturalised under the same conditions as a man.

(4) Special facilities shall be given for one spouse to acquire the nationality of the other.

(5) Where before the coming into force of legislation based on this Convention a woman by marriage or by the naturalisation of her husband acquires his nationality she shall retain it unless she makes a formal declaration of alienage.

III. With respect to derivation of nationality from a parent, the nationality of one parent shall be given no preference over that of the other.

X

EQUAL MORAL STANDARD COMMISSION.

1. This Congress congratulates the Traffic in Women Committee of the League of Nations on the series of Resolutions adopted by it in April, 1934, concerning the abolition of *maisons tolerees*, and notes with special satisfaction that :—

"there is no evidence that any increase in the incidence of venereal disease has resulted from the closing of the licensed houses, or that public order and decency have suffered because of their abolition."

2. In particular, this Congress endorses Resolution No. III which states :—

"In view of the grave objections to the system of regulation on moral and other grounds, the Committee sincerely hopes that those authorities that still maintain a system of compulsory registration and regular medical examination of prostitutes will abandon this practice in view of recent medical experience."

This Congress urges women throughout the world not to be content with the closure of *maisons tolerees* but to press on with a demand for the abolition of all measures of exception, whether in law or police regulations, directed against women or any group of women under pretext of morals.

3. This Congress deplores that the 1933 International Convention against Traffic in Women of Full Age should have limited its reference so that the countries ratifying the Convention only agree to punish those who procure women for immoarl purposes "to be carried out in another country." The Congress calls upon the League to press on with an International Convention on the lines of its own resolution adopted in 1932 Which declared that :—

"the traffic in women is always and in all circumstances a profoundly immoral and anti-social act" and further "that this trafic should be pupished even if the victims are over age and consent."

4. This Congress notes that the Traffic in Women in Committee of the League of Nations had been considering a draft Convention dealing with "souteneurs," and that these countries which still maintain a system of maisons tolerees find it difficult to accept a definition of "souteneur" which would enable all third parties living on the immoral earnings of women to be punished.

This Congress considers it futile and illogical to punish the "souteneurs" unless the brothel-keeper is also punished for living wholly or in part on the immoral earnings of women and urges the Traffic in Women Committee of the League not to accept a definition which excludes from punishment the "tenanciers" of "maisons tolerees."

5. This Congress urges Governments and Municipalities everywhere to deal with venereal disease by provision of facilities for free, confidential and voluntary treatment of venereal disease available on equal terms for all sections of the community.

6. This Congress calls upon organizations of men and women throughout the world to consider what steps can be taken to secure the loyal adherence of young people to a high and equal moral standard and, in particular, to study how the reasons for good morals and good citizenship may best be presented to them, and urges upon the member organizations the recognition of the connection between economic conditions and the maintenance of a high standard of morals.

XI

LIKE CONDITIONS OF WORK FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

The Congress declares that in order to :

Combat effectively attacks on women's Right to work ;

Defend the married woman wage-earner ;

Win full economic rights for the women worker, and assure justice in the application of rights already won ;

only one course is open to women : to unite their forces in order to exercise real power.

The Congress therefore ;

Urges its auxiliaries in all countries to establish permanent co-operation with other women's societies with the object of promoting a clearer understanding between women workers, whether paid or unpaid, so that the sentiment of solidarity between all women may be created or strengthened.

XII

THE CIVIL STATUS OF WOMEN.

1. That the married women wage-earner in every country should have the right to dispose freely of her earnings.

2. That

(a) Failure to pay alimony or other allowance awarded under a decision of the Court, either for household expenses during the marriage, or in cases of separation or of dissolution of the marriage by divorce, should be considered on the part of the person against whom judgment has been given as contituting a punishable offence.

(b) An order for alimony made by a Court should be executable in all countries wherever it may have been delivered.

(c) The Alliance asks the League of Nations to include in its programme of work the study of an International Convention on the questions of the payment of alimony and the offence of desertion of the family.

3. The Alliance, considering that the equality of the sexes in all departments of life is the aim towards which all women's efforts should be directed, decides to support by all the means in its power the principle embodied in Article I of the Treaty signed at Moutevideo in December 1933, the text of which is as follows :—

> " The contracting States agree that upon the ratification of this Treaty men and women shall have equal rights throughout the territory subject to their respective jurisdictions."

XIII

SLAVERY

This Congress records with satisfaction that the desire already expressed in a Resolution adopted by the Ninth Congress of the Alliance held in Rome, 1923, that the League of Nations should set up a committee to investigate the question of slavery, has been fulfilled.

It calls upon the Alliance Auxiliaries to see their influence with their governments and ask them to supply information to the League of Nations, and to ensure that such information shall be full and frank, so that the Committee may be enabled to submit its recommendations on the basis of full knowledge of conditions in those countries where any form of slavery or quasi-slavery exists.

Further, the Congress records with satisfaction that the League Committee has included within the scope of its recommendations all customs which involve the acquisition of girls by purchase disguised as payment of dowries, the enslavement of children disguised as adoption, the pledging of third persons and the pledging of the debtor himself who loses thereby his freedom.

It expresses the hope that the committee will equally consider in the future all customs which involve the treating of women as chattels, amounting to virtual slavery.

XIV

THE INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

The International Committee of the Alliance having taken note of the letter from the President of the I. C. W. and having studied with care the proposal for fusion contained in that letter.

Declares in the first place that owing to the late date on which this proposal was received by the Board, the present Congress cannot take a definite decision. It considers, however, that the possibilities of close co-operation or fusion should be studied by the Board to be elected.

XV

REFUGEE PROBLEM

The Congress draws the attention of women all over the world to the disastrous situation of the refugees from many countries now scattered over all the continents. Their material and moral suffering, which particularly affects women and children, is a blot on our civilisation.

The Congress considers that it is the urgent duty of the League of Nations and of each and every government to take immediate measures in regard to the increasing number of people who are rendered stateless, thus losing the protection given to nationals and the essential right of every human being to a domicile.

The Congress therefore urges the League of Nations to take the immediate steps necessary to achieve international agreements for the settlement, employment and legal protection of refugees.

XVI

WOMEN SUFFRAGE IN INDIA

The Alliance gives its support to the Women of India in their demand for the abolition of all sex disqualifications in regard to their civic and political rights and their recommendation that a committee with a strong representation of women should be appointed to consider their legal disabilities.

XVII

NATIONALITY IN EGYPT

Whereas the Congress is anxious to see the application of the principle of equality for men and women in regard to nationality, and whereas, unfortunately, in Egypt, under the regime of Capitulations, the application of this principle would imply the creation of new inequalities and a source of discord for the Egyptian family thus under the control of two different jurisdictions:

Whereas it is the duty of the Alliance to help all her affiliated societies.

The Congress expresses the wish that this regime which is opposed to the principles of equality adopted by modern States, should be abolished in Egypt, the only country in the world where it exists, and believes that its abolition would enable the women of Egypt to claim complete equality for both sexes as regards nationality.

XVIII

POLYGAMY

This Conference protests against the practice of Polygamy and recommends to the Government of those countries where it is practised to abolish it by law.

XIX

BIBLIOGRAPHY OF THE WOMAN'S MOVEMENT.

The Twelfth Congress of the International Alliance of Women for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship expresses the hope that the League of Nations will devote a section of its Library to the literature and bibliography of the Women's Movement as being one of the striking features of contemporary social history.

XX

RACIAL DISCRIMINATION.

The women gathered at the Twelfth Congress of the International Alliance for Suffrage and Equal Citizenship protest against all forms of discrimination, injustice and inequality towards women of the African race in all parts of the world.

Further, the Congress registers its protest against the outrageous barbarism of lynching as practiced in the United States of America, and pledges its support to the women who are fighting this great evil.

13

JANE ADDAMS AND YOUNG INDIA.

N. LAKSHMANAN, COIMBATORE.

Jane Addams has passed away full of years and honours. The present writer had the happy privilege of meeting her during her visit to Madras in March, 1923. Mr. K. Natarajan, who met her at Hull House, Chicago, two years ago, says that he was impressed with the deep venaration in which she was held by her co-workers as well as those who were associated in one way or another with the numerous activities that have come to be included in the programme of the now world-famous institution ("The Indian Social Reformer" 20—7—'35).

Mrs. Barnett, in the admirable Life Story of her husband of Toynbee Hall Fame, has recorded a touching incident during one of her visits to Hull House. We read: One morning during our visit naughty boys came again and again and rang the front bell, and again and again Miss. Addams, with a sickly and sickening baby in her arms, answered the bell, only to find no one there. Thinking to aid her, I waited in the side wing, and next time that the troup of little demons appeared I administered an argument which they *quite* understood. But on telling Miss. Addams, her beautiful eyes filled with tears, and she said in her gentle, undulating American voice: *You have put my work back, perhaps years. I was teaching them what is meant by "resist not evil."* Mrs. Barnett's comment is equally illuminating. "I did not understand her then, and I don't now, but my husband (Canon Barnett) did, for though his intellect did not allow him to follow Tolstoy and accept only one side of Christ's teaching, yet his nature would make him prefer to continue to answer a mischievously rung bell than to use force to protect his own comfort" (page 423). The picture of "the troup of little demons" passing in tribute before the bier of Jane Addams is simply awe-inspiring.

Next to Jane Addams, love of little children was her personal devotion to such prophets of the new age as Tolstoy, Gandhi and Rabindranath Tagore. Memories of her visit to Tolstoy are recorded in the pages of her book *Newer Ideals of Peace*. Jane Addams wrote a remarkable article on Tolstoy and Gandhiji in the issue of "The Christian Century" for November 1931. In the same year, on the seventieth birth day of the Poet Tagore,

Jane Addams wrote: "He has once more made clear to us the saying we so often used in the early days of the University Settlement — the things that make us alike are finer and deeper than the things that make us different" (The Golden Book of Tagore, p. 19). Professor Patrick Geddes wrote that in Jane Addams, that true abbess of Chicago, America possesses such a rare combination of social experience, generous feeling, intellectual grasp and insight and driving force. (*Cities in Evolution*, p. 85).

America has her Hull House; and England has her Toyntee Hall and the University Settlement Movement. These are not isolated instances. England is said to contain nearly fifty settlements. And America lays claim to 400. Whither India? The University Settlements are conspicuous by their absence in our dear Motherland. The life and work of Jane Addams are full of meaning and inspiration to the youth of India.

"Mme. Wolska, Member of the Polish Parliament spoke of the Indifference of Women to Politics as one of the great dangers to women's advance. Women dislike the often low standard of political morals, but they must seek to raise the standard by personal example, not by standing aside. The indifference even of educated women to political questions is a great bar to their economic as well as political influence. The cause is their very recent emancipation, the lack of tradition and inexperience. The remedy must lie in women's organisations recognising their political role and undertaking the political education of women. Social questions tend to interest women but that is not enough; they must also study the methods of organising and governing the state. If they do not know the theory of government, how can they effect reforms? They must form their own political opinions, not on party lines, as sheep blindly following a shepherd. Then they can make intelligent criticism and work towards a better system favourable to their own development as well as to that of human society."

(*International Women's News.*)

OUR EUROPEAN LETTER

(By our Special Correspondent)

Geneva and the Child: The League of Nations has just published the Report of the Advisory Commission for the Protection and Welfare of Children and Young People. The special Child Welfare Committee record their opinion that "confinement in prison should be absolutely excluded in the case of children, and that the competent authorities should have the power to apply to young persons who have committed an offence, instead of sentences of imprisonment other measures—e.g. confinement in appropriate institutes such as those of the Borstal type." These institutions should resemble the ordinary home as closely as possible. The Committee stress the importance of observation centres on the lines of those in Belgium. The Report argues that young people must be trained for responsibility and independence; "disciplinary punishments should not be of such a kind as to weaken the child's sense of personal dignity", and "every child should be given practical vocational training". On the subject of cinemas, we learn that in some countries children of all ages are freely admitted to all cinemas, while in others there is complete prohibition for children under a certain age, The Committee recommend that the idea of providing special recreational programmes for children should be generally adopted.

BRANCH REPORTS

BOMBAY

We had a meeting on the 25th July and had a talk for the Registration of would be women Voters and distributed the forms for women's signature. Many women have enrolled themselves for voting list through our efforts.

Another gathering we had on the 12th June under the Presidentship of Lady Jerbai H. Mody for The Quetta Earth Quake Relief Fund. We collected about Rs. 745-12-0 and sent to the Viceroy's Fund. Lady Jerbai Mody was kind enough to subscribe Rs. 200 towards the earth quake fund and bought articles of the same value done by our poor girls.

HERABAI A. TATA.

ABYSSINIAN WOMEN READY TO FIGHT

THE EMPRESS ON THE COMING WAR

"Our women will go to the battle field with their husbands, as they have always done in the history of my people." Interviewed, the Empress Menen of Abyssinia, graphically pictured the women of her country on the march to the jungle-and-hilltop frontiers of this long-isolated country to cook, to nurse, to fight with rifles and spears if necessary, shoulder to shoulder with their men, in the war with Italy.

The Empress continued:

"It will be as it was forty years ago, when the Empress Taiteu (fourth wife of Menelik II) was on the battle front at Adewa, the scene of that victory over Italians. The Empress inspired the Ethiopian soldiers, waiting on them personally. She was as courageous as any warrior."

"In the same way, if despite our efforts, war comes, our women will accompany our men to the battle-field. We will cook for the warriors, encourage them, and nurse them if they are wounded.

"If necessary, our women will join their men in the ranks and fight for their country. Neither Abyssinia's men nor women would surrender without fighting for everything our land and independence mean to us—provided peace cannot be maintained."

"Are not Abyssinia's women much less active in public life than women in England, for example?" the Interviewer asked.

"They shrink from public contacts, as a rule, but when threatened, they drop their reserve and stand shoulder to shoulder with their men."

"Don't they dread the long march to the battle field?"

The Empress: "They will march as steadily as their husbands. We could not hold them back. If the men drop their arms, our women will pick them up. If the men die, our women will prefer to die with them."

(The Hindu.)

EXTRACTS FROM THE FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE AVVAI HOME & ORPHANAGE

The 'Avvai Home' houses an orphanage and a hostel. The aims and objects of the orphanage are:

1. To give shelter and protection to the orphan, to the destitute, and to girl minors irrespective of castes.
2. To prevent abuses of parental or guardian authority which endanger the morals of the young.
3. To provide these children with free boarding and lodging, and a suitable education so as to make them useful and respectable citizens.

The objects of the Hostel are:—

1. To provide a safe and comfortable lodging and boarding at a moderate cost to all girls (irrespective of caste, community, or creed) who come to Madras for their higher education or who do not command a healthy atmosphere in their own-homes,—
2. To create an atmosphere conducive to their moral and spiritual welfare and,
3. To instil into them a spirit of love and selfless service for the poor, for the helpless and for the lowly.

The food is vegetarian and is prepared both by Brahmin and Non-Brahmin Cooks and served in a common dining room. Among the staff and the inmates of both the Orphanage and the Hostel which consist of Brahmins and Non-Brahmins of all classes, including the Harijan there is perfect cordiality and fellowship and we are certain when these pass out of this institution, they will create a new social order, conductive to peace, harmony and national unity.

Education and Training:—

This Home was opened in July 1930 with about ten inmates and the present number in 50. The ages of the girls vary from 4 to 18 and they are reading in classes from the 1st Class to the VIth Form.

Great difficulty had been experienced throughout last year to restrict the number to 50 as there were many applications for admission and as our funds did not permit us to go in for a larger building.

The need of education for every Girl and Boy:—

It is the committee's considered opinion that education is the birth-right of every child however poor, lowly or depressed and general education at least up to the Eighth Standard should precede the training for any vocation or profession, as it is found that men and women

with a certain amount of general education and character-training turn out to be better qualified for any vocation. Those who have an aptitude and taste for learning are encouraged to continue for higher studies and those who have no aptitude for higher studies, are sent either to the industrial schools or professional Colleges for their future course.

Religious and Moral Instruction and character training:—

We pay special attention to religious and moral education of these children as all true education and training for the right citizenship or leadership must rest on a religious and spiritual foundation.

Further in the case of those girls who have been denied the discipline and the training of a well-ordered good home life, the training of character and conduct are given the first place in their education. We try to achieve the above objects not only by teaching the lives of great and good men and women but also by heart to heart talks and by personal examples.

Thus, a happy home and religious atmosphere, is created, conducive to the development of good manners, sweet temper and a lofty character in the inmates of the Hostel.

Condition for Admission:—

The orphanage is open to all destitute Orphans and to the girls recommended by the Society for the protection of "*Minor Girls*" or the Indian Ladies Samaj and by other Socities for the care and protection of children. If a girl is a destitute, no fee is charged, but relations or parents if living, are asked to contribute as much as they can towards her maintenance.

The Need for an Orphanage:—

A Hindu orphanage, for the city of Madras is an urgent and absolute need. Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Ceylon have orphanages for their children. In this city itself, there are many run by Christian missionary organisations and there are orphanages for Muslim Children. Our ambition is to expand the Home so as to admit boys and girls of any age even from the infant age up to 18 and to open a Foundling Home so that no child after coming into the world may suffer on account of neglect, destitution, or on account of its birth or caste. It is a duty that every man or woman and every parent in particular owes to divine childhood whatever its origin may be.

THE NEED FOR A FOUNDLING HOME

We have found it necessary to attach a Foundling Home to the Orphanage, as we have already under, our custody three children who would not have been alive or would have been handed over to other religious institutions in the absence of our help.

We are glad to announce that M. R. Ry. Rao Bahadur Bhagavantam Gupta Garu, Retired Collector, and a wellknown social worker has kindly promised a monthly subscription of Rs. 10 and ultimately a permanent endowment for its maintenance. We are thankful for the generous help that has been promised to us. We hope more of our country men and women will come forward to make our attempt a success.

Group Photo taken on the occasion of the Fifth Anniversary Celebration of the Avvai Home and Orphanage for Girls—Aug. 17th 1935.

Courtesy of "Hindu"

17

" He who helps a child helps humanity with a distinctness, with an immediateness which no other help given to human creatures in any stage of their human life can give".

OUR DISTINCTIVE FEATURE

The problems of the human race are many and varied and in our unfortunate country they are further complicated by our proverbial poverty and by the huge mass-illetracy and consequent ignorance and superstition. While fortunately for us, in this city we have the Sarada Home (founded by the Sarada Ladies' Union and organised by Sister R. S. Subbulakshmi Ammal) chiefly for the protection and the training of young widows to an honest livelihood and the Madras Seva Sadan (the daughter of the old women's Home of Service, started as early as 1923 by the Women Indian Association with Mrs, Cousins as secretary) to deal with the varied problems of adult women and girls, both widows and non-widows now being worked by the Hon'ble Justice M. Venkatasubba Rao and Mrs. Venkatasubba Rao the Avvai Home and Orphanage (started in 1930 by the Committee of the Indian Ladies' Samaj to fulfil a long felt need in this city for a Hindu Girls' Orphanage) is making an attempt to solve some of the problems relating to our children.

Our scheme for Mid-wives' Training:-

We have been promoting Adult Education by system of part-time work and part time study. The rule of the Home is to admit only girls under 18 but very often older girls and young women who are poor, destitude and helpless have sought our help. They are often found just to be able to read and write and they show an anxiety to learn a profession, When our attempt to admit them free into other institutions have failed, we employ them in our hostel section as half-time cooks and house-keepers and allow them to study or to attend school for part of the day. Thus during the course of last year we have helped three women to pass their VIth standard vernacular and to get themselves admitted into the Women and Children hospital for training as vernacular midwives as the Maternal and infantile Mortality is high in the country in the absence of such trained help during child-birth, we will be doing a great service to the public particularly to the helpless rural population, if our scheme of training midwives is financed by the generous minded public. It costs us Rs.250 to train a midwife in any of the city hospitals and we appeal to our rich friends to finance this scheme to reduce the appalling maternal and infantile mortality in our country and at the same time help the poor honest women to become useful and self-reliant.

Our thanks are due to all those good ladies and gentlemen who have helped our work with their liberal donations subscriptions and with their several gifts to the hostel, to the Educational Department, and to the city Corportion, for Boarding and Orphange grants, to the Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children for their prompt attention to our children when ill and to Dr. (Mrs.) T. Parukutti Raman for her honorary medical service to our Home.

The committee wishes to place on record its deep sense of gratitude to Dewan Bahadur P. Narayana Rao Naidu Garu retired District Judge, and to Dr. T. S. Reddi retired Professor

of Anatomy, for their very valuable services to the Orphanage by securing financial help and by their loving and whole hearted devotion to the interests of the children irrespective of their caste and community.

Our appeal for funds :—

We appeal to the Public to make it possible for us to admit more deserving children.

People of India have been noted from time immemorial for their spirit of charity and hospitality. The spirit is still alive in us, as we see large donations given to temples, to mutts and to the indiscriminate feeding of the poor.

Therefore may we appeal to the good and generous public to direct their charity to relieve the sorrows of our children by donating liberally to the "Avvai Orphanage".

Out of our love for children, we have begun this sacred work in full faith, in vision and in hope, faith in the goodness of humanity, vision of a future for all selfless work and in the hope of winning public sympathy and support for a worthy cause.

"When I see a child, he inspires me with two feelings, tenderness for what he is now, respect for what he may become hereafter." (Pasteur).

FREE LIBRARIES FOR WOMEN

Over 95% of the women in India are illiterate. Most of the girls who attend schools till their 10th and 12th year of age lapse into illiteracy within a few years after leaving schools, for want of opportunities to develop their learning in after life. They have leisure to pursue their learning if only opportunities are placed in their way.

A general awakening among women is rapidly taking place throughout India. They form half the population in this land. Literacy is to be one of the qualifications for enfranchisement of women under the new constitution. The library movement is found, by experience, to be a great solvent for illiteracy. Free libraries for women, if started in mofussil towns and villages, will go a great way in developing the learning acquired by many of them from schools. The libraries could be made attractive and popular in these small towns and villages. Arrangements for circulating the books can also be made in due course. When once the habit for reading is created among our sisters, it is bound to spread and considerably reduce the present extent of illiteracy among women in the mofussil.

May I earnestly appeal to my sisters and brothers who are interested in the uplift of Indian Women to ponder over this suggestion of mine, and do the needful.

(Mrs.) THANGAM ANANDRAM.

REVIEW

"INSIGHTS INTO MODERN HINDUISM"

By Hervey De witt Griswold.

(Henry Hold & Co., I Park Ave New York: S. 2.50.)

This is a book that can be highly recommended to enquirers into the movements which have influenced India in this period of transition. In his preface, Mr. Griswold tells us that he has attempted to maintain a reasonably objective attitude to his subject, and we think that he has succeeded to a large extent, though it is only natural that a missionary should lay stress on the undoubted influence that Christianity has exercised on many of the founders of modern movements, some of whom were educated in Christian colleges or schools.

In this short review it is impossible to deal with the writer's account of Hinduism, its origin and development: we might disagree with some of his statements. but it seems to be an attempt to give a fair description of a vast, religious system in a sympathetic manner by one who does not believe in it, and we think the attempt has been largely successful, though the author has minimised the difficulty of the conversion into Hinduism. It is, of course, true that Nancy Miller was received into the community at Indore but this is a solitary example in modern times, though there are regulations for such admissions in the ancient books. More true is the statement that in olden times whole communities were absorbed into Hinduism as new castes, for we find that even Harijans consider themselves Hindus. One more point might be mentioned; the author has taken most of his examples of religious leaders from northern India, which has certainly produced many of the outstanding figures, but we think that he might have recognised the great work done in Bombay by the Servants of India. Still, these are minor points and as a whole the book will open the eyes of many to the spirituality which is at the basis of the best Indian thought and which influences the movements of politicians such as Mahatma Gandhi. Many of the off-shoots from orthodox Hinduism have done and are doing great work for the uplift of the depressed classes and the author has rightly pointed out that renunciation, self-sacrifice and the recognition of the one Life form the back-ground of Indian thought.

EDITOR'S PAGE

Twelfth Congress International Alliance of Women:

The Twelfth Congress of the International Women's Alliance was held at Istanbul in Turkey, from 18th to 25th April 1935. We rejoice to learn from our delegates who had the privilege of attending the Congress that it was a splendid success. We have published a very interesting report of the same from Mrs. Hamid Ali, the president of the Indian Delegation. We are glad to note from several other published reports of the Congress that our representatives at the Congress have acquitted themselves very well and have left a good imperssion behind. Mrs. Hamid Ali is a well known social worker and a social reformer and possesses an all-India reputation. She is one of the foremost women leaders of India and she has been associated with the work and the activities of the Women's Indian Association and the All-India women's Conference from their very inception. In fact, she is one of the founders of the latter. Besides, she ably and loyally represented the views of the organised women's associations in India before the Joint Parliamentary Committee last year in London. Therefore it was no wonder that she was elected both by the women's Indian Association and by the all-India women's Conference not only to represent these organisations at the Istanbul Congress of women but also was given the authority to lead the delegation. It is a matter of joy and pride to us that she has courageously voiced the feelings and the aspirations of her people in India at that Congress and has given the message of her country's creed of non-violence, peace, and goodwill to that audience of the enlightened womenhood of the world. To quote her own words: "We believe in non-violence and in service and in sacrifice rather than arms and ammunitions and military services as a means to obtain world peace."

The last para in the report of Mrs. Hamid Ali about the Congress published in the front page explains how an error has happened at the Congress. We very much regret such happenings and we hope that the people responsible for such publication will exercise more care in future.

Our other representative who made a mark at the Congress was the well known educationist, Begum Iqubal Unissa Hussain of Mysore, whose striking

remark, namely; "In my view the religion of all thinking beings is essentially the same, however, different may be the philosophies by which they explain their spiritual instincts", which remark received much applause. We would have been glad if a larger number of our women had attended the Congress at least to note the remarkable advance that the Turkish women had made in all spheres of human activities. The example of Turkey and its people, especially the rapid emancipation of its women from a state of serfdom a decade or two before to one of absolute freedom and equality with their men in their civic and political rights is surely an inspiration to the Eastern nations, struggling for liberty and peace.

The speech of the Governor of Istanbul when welcoming the delegates in the name of his government and of his city; "that the excercise of civil and political rights by women is a necessity for the happiness and prestige of mankind", shows the right attitude of the Turkish government towards the women's demands. It is clearly one of sympathetic co-operation with their aims and objects.

The resolutions adopted at the Congress, published in full in this issue, expresses the true feelings and the aspirations of the enlightened womenhood of the world. We are certain that everyone of the delegates who attended the Congress is inspired with similar thoughts as the president Mrs. Corbett Ashby, herself who says, "The Congress was an immense success. We have come from it strengthened in our organisation, in our faith and in our determination. We are more then ever convinced of the immense contribution to the common good which women-nationally and internationally-can give, and we are proud to belong to an organisation which stands for peace and democracy based on the eternal principles of justice and freedom for men and women alike. without reservation of race or colour, creed or class."

Jane Addam of America:

This great humanitarian and social worker of world fame has passed away ripe with age and with a fullness of service not only for her country people but for all humanity. This noble and good woman possessed a heart and a mind which knew no limitations of country colour or race. We had the privilege of meeting her and hearing her at the International Congress of Women at Chicago in June 1933. Miss Addam was old and wrinkled but yet she would not rest. She was not only an active and vigilant worker in the

cause of the poor and the lowly but was also an ardent peace-maker and a staunch suffragist. Her father was a rich man and a capitalist but she preferred to cast her lot among the poor and the needy and spent her life in their service and in bettering their lot. It is a wise man who has said that the thoughts of good and great minds are never wasted and could influence kindred souls for good however distant they may be. "No energy can be lost is an eternal truth. What applies to the physical plane applies as well to the spiritual and the phsycological side of life. Who can fathom the secrets of nature? Who ever dreamt of the wonderful achievements of the present-day science in adding to the human comforts and conveniences such as the rapid transport through aeroplanes, the wireless message, the radio, the cinema, and the reproduction of the natural human voice through an instrument. Jane Addam has been immortalised through her work and thoughts. Her spirit is already working through many a good soul in every land. Can spirit ever die?

Italo-Abyssinian Dispute:

Sufficient advertisement has been given to this affair which is now engaging the minds of all thoughtful people in the East and in the West. We wish every success to the noble efforts of the League to bring about a piece-ful compromise between these two races, but this incident in our history is a lesson to all of us. We see the war spirit in the nations that are already armed and sufficiently equipped for a ready fight on very trival and flimsy reasons. There is the primitive brute ready to spring, tear and mutilate and cause bloodshed even in the so-called civilised man and there is the struggle for existence in every atom of life around us. We cannot escape the law. So long a good proportion of the world population is trained, armed and equipped for war-fare, the races and the nations that are untrained and undeciplined and disarmed are bound to suffer at the hands of the armed soldiers. We admire the patriotism and the courage and self-determination of the Abyssinian men and women at this juncture to defend their country against their aggressors. We commend to our readers the exhortation of the Empress to her people especially to the women of Abyssinia to follow their men to the battlefield, to lead them even if they should lay down their arms and to die fighting for their freedom.

we neither intend going into the history of the dispute nor will examine the arguments of either side, while we wholeheartedly support any

campaign for peace and while we entertain an inherent abhorrence for warfare of any kind, we will strongly advocate that race and nations, small or large, white, yellow, brown or black must be able to defend itself against its invaders and must at any cost preserve its freedom. If any race, or nation has allowed itself to be robbed of its liberty, it should struggle and never be content till it regains its lost power of self-preservation, self-development, self-expression and self-assertion, else it is better for such weak races and nations to disappear off this earth giving room for other independent and strong nations of the world.

The Fifth Anniversary of the Avvai Home & Orphanage for Girls:

This five years old, institution fulfils an urgent and long felt need in this city-nay, even in this presidency as is seen from the report which we have published in the next page. Its activities are many sided and it has different sections to deal with the different types of humanity under one management, as will be obvious from its aims and objects. (1) There is an Orphanage for destitute orphans and (2) there is a section for minor virgin girls who are in moral danger and who need immediate removal from undesirable surroundings and careful training under competent hands. (3) It houses a Hostel for the well-to-do and the middle class girls who can pay for their boarding and lodging and who wish to stay in a safe and comfortable place in the city. (4) It has lately found it necessary to open a foundling Home to protect unclaimed and unwanted children from being sold to unworthy guardians or from being thrown away. (5) Another useful activity of the Home is the protection and help it affords to at least some of our Homeless destitute young adult women who are first employed as cooks and housekeepers and after a period of stay in the Home and further education are trained, if found fit, as midwives in the several Maternity Hospitals in the city. Women are by nature fitted to be midwives and nurses, and care takers of the old and the young. The management takes advantage of this natural trait in them to make them independant and useful citizens. We commend these several beneficial activities of the Home to the attention of the generous minded public and to the freinds of the poor and the helpless.

At Home To W. I. A. Members;

The members of the Women's India Association and the children of the Avvai Orphanage were entertained by Mrs. Lodd Govindoss, Zamindarini of Iswarapuram at a Tea Party on the 19th September. An interes-

ting programme of music, kummi and kolattam, by young school girls was arranged by the hostess and refreshments and clothes were distributed to the poor children. We hope that our other rich friends will follow such good examples of celebrating their anniversaries and birth-days so as to make such functions not only pleasant and enjoyable but also the money spent on such occasions be utilised for useful and philonthropic purposes. We are all aware that how our people both rich and poor waste their money during such celeberations on extravagant items or ill-directed charities. It is high time that at least the educated amongst us give up such time honoured wasteful customs and traditional-habits and adopt the modern methods of celebrating such important functions. We highly appreciate the good sense and the generosity of Mrs. Subhadra Devi Lodd Govindoss and wish her, her partner and her children a long life and prosperity.

British Women's Work in the House of Commons and Outside on behalf of their Indian Sisters

We are aware that the Government of India Act has not come up to the expectations of even the most moderate section of the Indian people and there is profound dissatisfaction on all sides. Yet we cannot but say a word of praise to the untiring efforts of some of our English friends in the House of Commons to amend the bill during its discussion in accordance with the wishes and the demands of the organised men and women of India. Though their honest and persistent attempts have not been attended with the full amount of success that such a good cause deserved, yet we are glad to announce that Miss Rathbone, the indefatigable worker in the cause of her sex, and her able colleagues in the Parliament have gained some points to our benefit, for example, a clause has now been included in the Act under the heading "Sex, and Fundamental Rights" "that a person shall not be disqualified by sex from being appointed to any Civil Service or civil post under the Crown of India" other than such a service or post as may be specified by any general or special order made by the Governor-General, the Governor of a Province, or the Secretary of State."

Again under the heading of Women and the Federal Council of State 'neither in the white Paper nor in the Report of the Joint Select committee was any provision made for the representation of women in the Federal Upper House, but Government has now accepted an amendment, moved by Miss Ward for representation of women in the Federal Council

of State, for the provinces of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, United Provinces, Punjab and Bihar."

Under Franchise qualifications, "Qualifications for franchise are set out in a Schedule entitled 'Provisions as to Franchise' (Schedule VI) which has been appended to the Bill. In every province it is laid down in the Schedule that a woman will be entitled to be included in the electoral roll (on application) 'if she is shown in the prescribed manner to be literate'. But this paragraph is not to be applied to the first electoral rolls in the Provinces of Bengal, Bihar, North-West Frontier Province and Orissa.

As regards the condition of application for wife voters the Secretary of State announced on May 28th that the Government proposed to introduce an amendment to the Bill in the House of Lords, providing that the condition of application should be withdrawn before the second election in all provinces, except the few in which "Social conditions made too quick an advance dangerous". This statement was made on an amendment moved by Miss Rathbone on Report, and supported by a memorandum from the British Committee for Indian Women's Franchise. asking Government to alter Women's qualifications before the second election if it was found that the proportion of women to men voters at the first election fell short of the expected ratio."

Amendments moved in the House of Commons by the Women, M. Ps.

(1) To provide for some representation of women in the Provincial Upper Chambers where these are to be instituted.

(2) To obtain a more equitable representation in proportion to population for the women of Bengal and the United Provinces in the Federal Assembly.

(3) To obtain some representation of women in the provincial Assembly of the North West Frontier Province, where no seats have been reserved for them, and additional seats for women in the Provincial Assemblies of Bengal and Assam, so as to give them the same relative proportion of seats as in other provinces.

(4) To extend the franchise to all adults in the urban areas of Governor's province.

(5) To extend the franchise to the wives of all qualified male electors.

(6) To extend the franchise to the wives of men who vote on an educational qualification.

Though some of these amendments are not in entire agreement with the demands of the organised women of India, yet we wish to place on record our appreciation of the work of our British Sisters, the most prominent being Miss Rathbone, Lady Hartog, Mrs. Lankester, Miss Agatha Harrison and Miss. Ward. But, the real fight is to be in India itself and it is for our men and women to present a united front not only on questions of individual rights but also on those of National importance.

Editor's Note

Owing to the sudden and prolonged illness of Mrs. H. M. Dadobhoy, the previous editor of Stri Dharma, the August issue could not be published. We hope our subscribers would excuse the same.

TAMIL

ஸ்திரீ தர்மம் 1935 ௵ ஆகஸ்டு, செப்டம்பர் ௴

ஔவை ஆச்ரமம்

ஐந்தாவது வருஷக் கொண்டாட்டம்

மயிலாப்பூர் கச்சேரி ரோடிலுள்ள ஔவை ஆச்சிரமம் ஐந்தாவது வருஷாந்தரக் கொண்டாட்டம் சென்ற சனிக்கிழமை காலை கல்வி மந்திரி கனம் எஸ். குமாரஸ்வாமி ரெட்டியாரின் தலைமையில் நடந்தது. பல பிரமுகர்களும் அதிகமான ஸ்திரீகளும் வந்திருந்தனர். பிரார்த்தனைக்குப்பின் ஆச்சிரமத்திலுள்ள பெண்கள் வரதக்ஷணை, சாரதாச் சட்டம், தாயாரும், ஆசிரியரும், கைவிடப்பட்ட தாயாரும் குழந்தைகளும், நந்தன் சரித்திரம், கற்றறி மூடர்கள் முதலிய பல நாடகக் காட்சிகளையும், கும்மி, நடனம் முதலியவற்றையும் அழகாக நடித்துக் காட்டினார்கள்.

ஆச்சிரமத்தின் வருஷாந்தர யாதாஸ்தை ஸ்ரீமதி நல்லமுத்து ராமமூர்த்தி படித்தார். தாய் தகப்பனில்லாத குழந்தைகளும் தகப்பனில்லாத சிறுமிகளும் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு இடமும், ஆகாரமும் அளிக்கப்பட்டுச் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் படிக்குமாறு செய்யப்படுகிறார்கள். இவர்களிடம் பணம் வாங்கப்படுவதில்லை. உறவினர்கள் இருந்தால் அவர்கள் சாத்தியமான வரையில் பணம் கொடுத்து உதவுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைத் தவிர ஹாஸ்டலுமிருக்கிறது. சக்தியுடைய பெண்கள் பணம் கொடுத்து இதில் வசித்துக்கொண்டு படிக்கிறார்கள். இதில் சமையல், சாப்பாடு முதலிய ஒன்றிலும் ஜாதி வித்தியாசமில்லை. 1930-ம் வருஷத்தில் 10 பெண்களுடன் இது ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது. இப்போது 50 பெண்களிருக்கிறார்கள். 4 வயது முதல் 18 வயது வரையில் இதில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் 6-வது பாரம் வரையில் படிக்கிறார்கள். இடம் போதாததால் 50 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. ஏதாவது தொழிலும் போதிக்கப்படுகிறது. திக்கற்ற மூன்று கைக் குழந்தைகளும் இதில் வளர்க்கப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். சென்ற வருடம் இதன் வருமானமும் செலவும் சுமார் 7000 ரூபாய்.

ராவ்பஹதூர் கே. வி. சேஷய்யங்கார், இந்த யாதாஸ்தை அங்கீகரிக்குமாறு பிரேரித்து பேசுகையில் சென்னை ஸ்திரீகளின் ஒத்துழைப்பாலும், டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி ரெட்டியின் உழைப்பாலும் இந்த ஸ்தாபனம் ஏற்பட்டு நாளுக்கு நாள் வளர்ந்து வருவதை தாம் நேரில் பார்த்து வந்திருப்பதாயும் தேவை யதிகரித்ததால் தன் சக்தியின் எல்லை வரையின் இது வந்திருப்பதாயும் இது இன்னும் பெருகுவதற்குச் சொந்த கட்டிடமில்லாமல் சாத்தியமில்லை யென்றும், ஹிந்து சமூகத்திற்கு இம்மாதிரி ஆச்சிரமமொன்று மிகவும் அவசியமென்றும் குழந்தைகளுக்கு இது பல வீடுகளைவிட இன்னும் சௌகரியமாயிருப்பதாயும், ஸ்திரீகளின் கமிட்டியே இதை நிர்வகித்து வருவது விசேஷமென்றும்

ஸ்ரீ பகவந்தம் குப்தாவின் உதாரணத்தை எல்லோரும் பின்பற்றித் தங்களாலானதை கொடுத்துதவ வேண்டுமென்றும் ஸ்ரீமதி முத்துலக்ஷ்மி ரெட்டி அவ்வப்போதைய வருமானத்தை கொண்டே இதை நிர்வகித்து டெபாசிட்டுகளை அப்படியே வைத்திருப்பது பாராட்டத் தக்கதென்றும், கட்டிடம் கட்டுவதற்கு இதைப்போல் பல மடங்கு நிதி வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர்.

ஸ்ரீமான் டி. எஸ். நடராஜ பிள்ளை ஆமோதித்துப் பேசுகையில் ஔவையின் பெருமையை எடுத்துக்கூறி இந்த ஆச்ரமத்துக்கு அவருடைய பெயரை வைத்திருப்பதிலிருந்து பெண்கள் ஔவையைப்போலவே வித்தியாவிற்பன்னர்களாக வேண்டுமென்று விருப்பமிருப்பது தெரிவதாயும் இக்காலத்தில் நாகரீகமென்ற பெயரால் சென்னையில் இம்மாதிரி வேறு ஹோம் ஒன்றுமில்லையென்றும் அதில் ஜாதி வித்தியாசமின்றி இந்த ஆச்ரமம் நடத்தப்படுவது மிகவும், விசேஷமென்றும், டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி ரெட்டி இதற்காக மிகவும் பாடு பட்டு வருவதாயும் எல்லோரும் இதற்கு உதவி யளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர்.

பிரேரேபணை பிறகு அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்டது.

பண்டிதை கிருஷ்ணவேணி அம்மாள் பிறகு பேசுகையில் குழந்தைகளுக்குப் பெயரிடுவதைப்போல் இதற்குத் தீர்க்காலோசனையுடன் ஔவை யாச்ரமம் என்று பெயரிட்டிருப்பது குறிப்பிடத்தக்கதென்றும் ஔவைப்பிராட்டியார் ஆத்திச்சுவடி முதலியவற்றை இயற்றியதுடன் ஔவைக்குறள் என்பதையும் இயற்றி யிருப்பதாயும் அதில் தேக தத்துவங்களெல்லாம் 100 பாட்டுகளில் கூறப் பட்டிருப்பதாயும் அது ஒரு யோக நூலென்றும் இந்த ஸ்தாபனத்திலுள்ள குழந்தைகள் சிலர் தம்மிடம் வளர்ந்தவர்களென்றும் ஜாதி வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் இங்கு எல்லோரும் வளர்க்கப்பட்டு வருவதாயும் இந்த ஆச்ரமத்திற்கு அனைவரும் தங்களாலான உதவியை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், மலேயா, சிலோன் முதலிய இடங்களில் இம்மாதிரி பல நிலையங்கள் ஜனங்களால் நடத்தப்படுவதாயும், இங்கு பல வேறு இடங்களிலிருந்து வந்துள்ள பல ஜாதிக் குழந்தைகளையும் சேர்த்துத் தாயன்புடன் நடத்தி வருவது பாராட்டத்தக்க தென்றும் கூறினர்,

ஸ்ரீமான் விசாலாக்ஷி அம்மாள் பிறகு பேசுகையில் சாதாரணமாக ஒரு வீட்டில் ஒரு தாயில்லாக் குழந்தை யிருந்தால் அதை வளர்ப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்ட மிருப்பதாயும் 'இங்கோ பல குடும்பங்களைச் சேர்ந்த பல விதப்பட்ட தாயில்லாக் குழந்தைகளை ஒன்று சேர்த்து வளர்த்து வருவதாயும் இதிலிருந்து டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி ரெட்டி எவ்வளவு சிரமப்பட்டு உழைக்கிறாரென்பது விளங்கு மென்றும் இங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனப் பெண்தான் ஹரிஜன வகுப்பை சேர்ந்தவளென்பதையே உணர வில்லையென்று கூறியதாயும் இம்மாதிரி எத்தனை ஆச்ரமங்களிருந்தாலும் வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர்.

கனம் குமாரசாமி ரெட்டியார்

கடைசியாக பேசுகையில் இந்த நிலையம் ஏற்பட்டு 5 வருஷங்களாக நடந்து வந்திருப்பதாயும் ஆனால் பெண்களின் திறமையைப் பார்த்தால் மிகவும் அதிக காலம் நடந்து வந்திருப்பது போல் தோன்றுவதாயும், இதற்குப் பெயரும் சிறந்ததாக

23

வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாயும், ஔவையாரின் திருநாமத்தை அறியாதார் யாருமிருக்க மாட்டாரென்றும், முன்பு ஔவைத் திருநாள் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் ஸ்திரீகளால் கொண்டாடப்பட்டு வந்தது இப்போது மறைந்து வருவதாயும் இது மீண்டும் கொண்டாடப்படுவது அவசியமென்றும் டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி ரெட்டி பொருளில்லாமையால் ஏற்படக்கூடிய இடையூறுகளைப் பாராமல் மிகவும் பாடு பட்டு இதை நடத்தி வந்திருப்பதாயும் நம் நாட்டில் இப்படித் தன்னலம் பாராமல் பொது நலத்திற்கு உழைப்பவர்கள் சிலரே என்றும் அவரையும் ஆசிரியர்களையும் பாராட்டுவதாயும், நிலைமை செழித்தோங்கி வளருமாறு எல்லோரும் பிரார்த்திப்பதுடன் மாத்திரம் நிற்காமல் தங்களாலான உதவியை அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் இந்தியர்கள் பேச்சுடன் நிற்பவர்கள், காரியத்தில் செய்து காட்டுபவர்களல்லவென்று பிறர் கூறும் பழிச்சொல்லுக்கு இடமில்லாமற் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் கதியற்ற குழந்தைகளை ரக்ஷிக்கும் இந்த நிலயத்திற்கு எல்லோருமுதவ வேண்டுமென்றும் கூறினர்.

டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி ரெட்டி வந்தனோபசாரம் கூறிய பின் மங்களமும் தேச வாழ்த்தும் பாடப்பட்டு கொண்டாட்டம் முடிந்தது. (சுதேசமித்திரன்.)

சமாச்சார குறிப்பு

12வது அகிலதேச மாதர் மகாநாடு:

12வது அகில தேச மாதர் மகாநாடு 1935ம் வருஷம் ஏப்ரல் மீ 18ம் தேதி முதல் 25ம் தேதி வரையிலும் துருக்கியிலுள்ள இஸ்தான்பல் (Istanbul) என்னுமிடத்தில் அதிவிமரிசையாக நடைபெற்றதைப் பற்றி எங்களது சார்பாக தூது சென்ற பிரதிநிதிகளிடமிருந்து வந்துள்ள செய்தியை கேட்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்துள்ளோம். இவ்விந்திய கோஷ்டியினருக்கு தலைமை வகித்துச் சென்ற பீகம் ஆமிட் அலி அவர்களுடைய அறிக்கையை வேறொரு பக்கத்தில் பிரசுரித்துள்ளோம். நமது சார்பில் சென்ற இக்கோஷ்டிகள், வெகு திறமையுடன் அம்மகாநாட்டில் கலந்து பேசி, அன்னவர்களுக்கு நம்தேச சகோதரிகளின் முன்னேற்ற நிலைமையைப் பற்றியும், சமூக சீர்திருத்த அரசியல் விவகாரங்களில் செய்து வரும் தொண்டுகளைப் பற்றி சொற்பொழிவு நிகழ்த்தி அவர்களது அன்பும் ஆதரவும் கிடைக்கும் படி செய்துள்ளார்கள். நமது சார்பில் இந்திய கோஷ்டியினருக்கு தலைமை வகித்துச் சென்ற பீகம் ஆமிட் அலியை அறியாதார் எவரும் இலர். தன்னலம் கோராது பிறர் நலம் பேணுவதிலும் பொதுஜன ஊழியரில் முதன்மை பெற்று விளங்கும் மாதரசிகளில் இவ்வமையார் முதல்வராவார். இந்திய மாதர் சங்கமும் அகில இந்திய மாதர் சங்கமும் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட நாள் முதல், இவ்விரு சங்கத்திற்கும் அரிய தொண்டாற்றி வருகிறார். அகில இந்திய மாதர் சங்கத்தை ஸ்தாபித்தவர்களில் இவரும் ஒருவராவார். சென்றவருஷம் லண்டன்மாநகரில் கூட்டுக்கமிட்டி முன்பு இந்திய மாதர் சங்கத்தின் சார்பில் சாட்சியம் கொடுத்தவர்களில் இவ்வம்மையார் ஒருவருமாவார்.

பிகம் ஆமிட் ஆலி நம்தேச சகோதரிகளின் நிலைமையும், செய்துவரும் தொண்டுகளையும், நம்மவர்களின் அஹிம்சா தர்மம், சமரசம் முதலிய அரிய தர்மங்களைப்பற்றி, செய்துவரும் காரியத்தைப்பற்றி அம்மகாநாட்டுக்கு விஜயம் செய்தவர்கள் முன் அரிய பிரசங்கம் செய்துள்ளார். மேலும் மற்றொரு அம்மையாராகிய மைசூர் ஸ்டேட்டிலிருந்து சென்ற இக்குபல் உனிஸா உசேன், நிகழ்த்திய சொற்பொழிவு அம்மகாநாட்டில் விஜயம் செய்துள்ளவர்களால் மிகவும் போற்றப்பட்டது நமதுதேசத்திலிருந்து அநேக பிரதிநிதிகள் அங்குசென்று, துருக்கி தேசத்தில் பெண்களுக்கு அளிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் சுய உரிமையை கவனித்தும், நேரில் பார்த்தும், உலகமகாநாட்டில் பலருடன் கலந்து பேசியும், அம்மாதர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தைக் கண்டு களிப்புற செல்லாதது வருந்தத்தக்கதே! நமது தேசத்தில் சகோதரிகள் ஒவ்வொருவரும், ஊக்கமும், ஒற்றுமையும் கொண்டு, சமூகவிஷயங்களிலும், மதசீர்திருத்த விஷயத்திலும், இன்னும் மற்றெல்லா துறைகளிலும் முன்வந்து நம்தேசத்தில், அயல் நாட்டினரைவிட, எல்லாதுறையிலும் மாதர் இயக்கம் மேம்பட செய்வது, நம்சகோதரிகளின் கடமைகளில் ஒன்றாக கருத வேண்டும்.

ஜேன் ஆடம்ஸ்:

அமெரிக்கா தேசத்தில் இல்லினாய் (Illinois) என்றவிடத்தில் 1860ம் வருஷத்தில் ஜனித்த இப்புனிதவதியார் ஜேன் ஆடம்ஸ் தனது 74ம் ஆண்டில் விண்ணுலகடைந்தார். தனது ஆயுள்பூராவும், தேசவிடுதலைக்கும் மாதர்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திலும் செலவழித்தார், தற்சமயம் அமெரிக்காநாட்டில் தலைசிறந்து விளங்கும், மாதர் சமூக சீர்திருத்த சட்டங்களை முன்னுக்கு கொண்டுவந்த அம்மையார் ஜேன் ஆடம்ஸ் ஆவார். அவரது தன்னல தியாகமும், ஊக்கமும், விடாமுயற்சியும் அமெரிக்கா நாட்டில் அன்னாரை என்னும் எவரும் மறவாதிருக்கும்படி செய்துவிட்டதற்கு காரணம் அவரது அரிய தொண்டுகளே. செல்வத்திற் பிறந்திருந்தும், செல்வநிலை நாடாது, ஏழைகளுக்கே தன் வாழ்நாளைக்கழித்து, சிகாகோ நகரத்தில் ஹல் ஹவுஸ் (Hule House) என்றவிடத்தில் மதஸ்தாபனம் (Community Centre) ஒன்றை ஏற்படுத்தி, அதில் பள்ளிக்கூடம், தேகப்பயிற்சி, இன்னும் அநேக சௌகர்யங்களை ஜனங்களிடையே பரப்ப முயற்சித்துவந்தார். தனது நீண்டகால முயற்சியினால் முதலில் ஆரம்பித்த இச்சிறியஸ்தாபனம் நாளடைவில் விருத்தியாகி, சமூகவிஷயங்களிலும், தேசசம்மந்த விஷயங்களிலும், மாதர் வோட்டுரிமை, தொழில்சட்டம், இன்ஷூரன்ஸ், தேச சீர்திருத்தம், மருத்துவச்சங்கம், கோவாபிரேஷன் இன்னும் அநேகவிஷயங்களை மேற்கொண்டு இச்சங்கம் வேலைசெய்துகொண்டு வருகிறதற்கு இம்மாதின் பிரயாசையே காரணம். சமாதானம், சுயேட்சை முதலியவைகளை கோரிக்கையாகக் கொண்டுள்ள அகிலமாதர் சங்கம் ஒன்றை ஸ்தாபித்து அதற்கு தலைவியுமானார். அச்சங்கத்தின் ஆதரவில் சமாதானம், சுயேட்சை, முதலியவைகளை முக்கியமாகக்கொண்டு அநேக இடங்களில் கட்டிடங்கள் கட்டி, உலகப் பெரியார்களாகிய, ரோமன் ரோலண்டு, ரஸ்ஸல், ஹோம்ஸ், இன்னும் இதர உலகத்தவரால் போற்றப்பட்டுவரும் பெரியார்களை தருவித்து இவ்வம்

மையார் அவர்களின் மூலமாகதான் பாடுபட்டுவரும் சுயேட்சை சமாதானம் என்பவைகளைப்பற்றி பேசியும், அவர்களுடன் கலந்து ஆலோசிக்கவும் செய்தார். தனது தேக சௌக்கியத்தையும் பாராட்டாமல், ஓயாதவேலை செய்வதில் கவனமுடையவராகவே இருப்பது இவரது பிறவிக் குணம்போலும். இன்று உலகம் அவ்வம்மையாரை இழந்துவிட்டபோதிலும், அவரின் ஆத்மா ஒவ்வொரு தேசத்தவருக்கும் வழிகாட்டியாக இருந்துவரும் என்பதைக் காட்டிலும், அன்னவரை என்றும் மறவாதிருப்பதிற்கு காரணமாக இருப்பது அவரது அரிய சேவையே?

இதாலி—அபிசீனியா தகராறு:

பத்திரிகை செய்தி மூலமாக இன்று உலகத்தவரின் மனதை கவர்ச்செய்வது அபிசீனியாவுக்கும் இதாலிக்கும் யுத்தம் வந்து தீருமென்ற செய்தியே. இவ்விரு கட்சியாரையும் சமாசமடைய செய்வதற்கு சர்வதேசசங்கம் செய்துவரும் தீவிர முயற்சி வெளியாகி வருகின்றன. சமாசம் ஒருபக்கம் பேசிவந்தபோதிலும், இதாலி சர்வாதிகாரியான முஸோலினி யுத்தத்திற்கு வேண்டிய முஸ்தீபுகளை சேகரிப்பதிலும், சேனைகளை திரட்டுவதிலும் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்.

அபிசீனியா கிழக்கு ஆப்பிரிக்காவிலுள்ள ஒரு சுதேசிநாடு. அந்நாட்டை எப்படியாவது இதாலிக்கு அடிமைப்படுத்தி விடவேண்டுமென்பது முஸோலினியின் நோக்கம் போலும் அதற்காகவே முஸோலினி யுத்தத்திற்கு தயாராகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார். மற்றொருபக்கம் அபிசீனியா பெண்களும் வாளாவிருக்க வில்லை. அவர்கள் ஆடவருடன் சேர்ந்து சமர்புரியவும், காயம்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சைசெய்யவும் தீர்மானித்துவிட்டனர். இவ்வாறு துணிச்சலும் தேசாபிமானமும் கொண்ட அபிசீனியமாதர்கள் யுத்தத்தின் முன்னணியில்நின்று போராடவும் முயற்சித்திருப்பது அவர்களின் தீவிர தேசபக்தியே காரணம். இவ்வாறு ஒரு தேசத்தவரால் ஆண் பெண் முடிய தனது நாட்டுச் சுதந்திரத்திற்கு பாடுபடும் தேசத்தவர்களை காட்டுமிராண்டி யென்றும் நாகரீக மற்றவர்களென்றும் சொல்லி முஸோலினி அந்நாட்டை ஜெயித்து அவர்களை நாகரீகமுடையவர்களாக செய்து விடுவதென்று கங்கணம் கட்டி யிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அபிசீனியா சக்கரவர்த்தி தனது பிரஜைகளை நோக்கி "வாழ்ந்தால் சுதந்திரத்துடன் வாழவேண்டும், அன்றி சாவதேமேல். இறந்தாலும் இருந்தாலும் வீர சொர்க்கம் கிடைக்கும்" என்று கூறுகின்றார். இவ்வீரமொழியைக் கேட்ட நாகரீகமற்ற காட்டுமிராண்டிகள் என்று கூறப்படும் நீக்ரோக்கள் தங்களுடைய சக்கரவர்த்தி சொன்னபடி "அடிமைகளாக உயிர்வாழ்வதைவிட சுதந்திரர்களாக இறப்பது மேல்" என்னும் மொழிகளை கடைப்பிடித்து, நடப்பார்களேயானால், அவர்களை எந்த வல்லரசும் அசைக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது கிளம்பியுள்ள தகராறு அடங்கிவிடுமென்று எண்ணுவதற்கு இடமே இல்லை. பெரிய தேசங்களெல்லாம் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து இனி யுத்தம் ஏற்படவே கூடாது என்று சர்வதேச சங்கத்தை நிறுவினர்கள். இதாலி சண்டைதொடுக்கும் பக்ஷத்தில் சர்வதேச சங்கவிதிப்படி இத்தாலியுடன் வர்த்தகம் செய்வதைத் தடுக்கவும், அதற்கு அனுகூலமான விஷயங்களை தடைப்படுத்தவும் சர்வதேச சங்கம் முயற்சிக்க

வேண்டும். வல்லரசுகளின் நம்பிக்கைப்பெற்ற சர்வதேச சங்கம் விரும்பினால் ஆயுத பலமுள்ள நாடாகிய இதாலி காரணமின்றி ஆக்கிரமிக்க முற்படுவதைத் தடுக்க எவ்வாறாயினும் முயற்சித்தல் வேண்டும். இதாலி அபிசீனியா பிரச்னை சாமானியமானதன்று. சர்வதேச சங்கம் நிலைத்திருக்கச் செய்வது அது ஒரு காரணமாகும், யுத்தம் உலகில் ஏற்படாமலிருப்பதற்காக ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட சர்வதேச சங்கம் இந்த யுத்தத்தை தவிர்க்க முடியாமல் போனால் உலகத்தின் சிரிப்புக்கிடமான ஸ்தாபனமாக அது விளங்குமென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை யன்றோ!

வாழ்க கமலாநேரு:

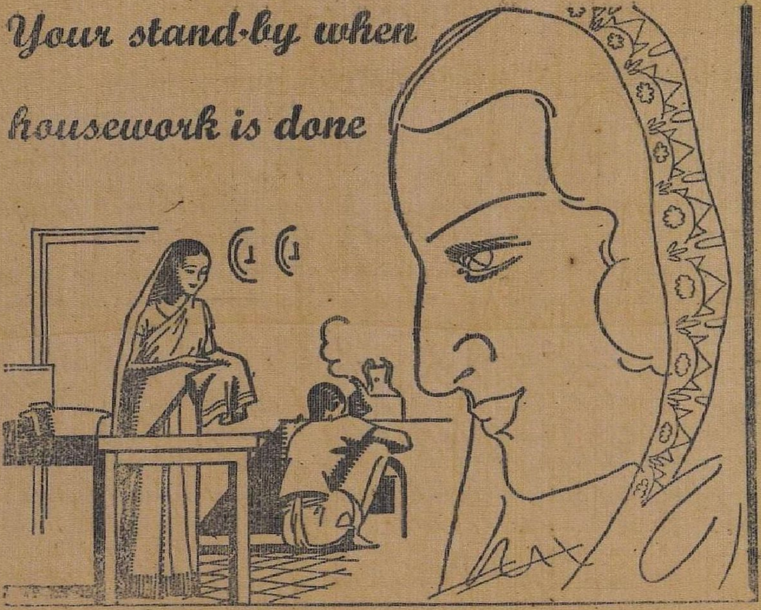
பண்டித ஜவகரின் வாழ்க்கை துணைவி கமலாநேரு நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு ஐரோப்பாவில் சிகிச்சைக்காக சென்று தங்கிவருகிறார். நோய்வாய்ப்பூண்ட இம்மாதரசியின் கணவனார் ஜவகர்லால் நேரு, சிறையில் வாசம் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார். அவரை விடுவிக்க பெரியார் பலர் மேன்மைதங்கிய வைசிராயைக் கேட்டனர். காந்தியடிகளும், கவியரசர் தாகூர் அவர்களும் வைசிராய்க்கு தந்தி கொடுத்தனர். மேலும் ஐரோப்பாவில் கமலாவுக்கு சிகிச்சை செய்யும் டாக்டரும் வைசிராயுக்கு ஜவகர்லாலை உடனே விடுதலை செய்யும்படி வேண்டிக்கொண்டனர். இவைகளின் பயனாக இம்மாதம் மூன்றாம்தேதி ஜவகர்லால் நேருவை அரசாங்கம் விடுதலை செய்து தனது மனைவியைக்காண ஒருவாறு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தது போற்றற்குரியதே. பிணியால் வாடும் மனைவி கமலாவைக் காண உண்மையாகவே பறந்து சென்றார் ஜவகர். எல்லாம் வல்ல இறைவன் கமலாவின் நல்உடல் நோயை முழுதும்போக்கி நீடுழி ஆயுள் அளிக்குமாறு வேண்டுகிறோம்.

அவ்வையார் ஆசிரமம், மயிலாப்பூர், சென்னை:

கலைமகளின் அவதாரமென கொண்டாடப்பட்டுவரும் அவ்வையார் நம் பாரத பூமியில் அநேக ஆண்டுகளுக்குமுன் அவதரித்துள்ளாரென சரித்திரவாயிலாக அறிந்துள்ளோம். தெய்வபுலமை வாய்ந்துள்ள இவ்வம்மையாரால் பாடப்பெற்ற அநேக பாட்டுகள், நம்மக்களால் இன்னும் போற்றப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அம்மையாரின் ஞாபகார்த்தமாகவும், அம்மையின் பெயரினாலேயே அழைக்கப் பட்டுவரும் "அவ்வை ஆசிரமம்" என்ற ஸ்தாபனத்தை டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி அம்மாள் அவர்களால் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு இப்பொழுது ஐந்து ஆண்டுகள் நிரம்பப் பெற்றுள்ளது. இவ்வாசிரமத்தில் ஏழை திக்கற்ற குழந்தைகளையும், தாய் தகப்பனில்லாத சிறுமிகளையும், ஜாதிவித்தியாசம் அன்னியில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டு அவர்களுக்கு போஜன சௌகர்யங்களும், படிப்பு விஷயங்களில் சிரத்தையும் காண்பித்து வருகின்றனர். மேலும் அனாதை பெண்கள் தீயப்பழக்கத்தாலும், விபசார சேர்க்கையினாலும், கெட்டவழியில் இறங்கும் சிறுபெண்களை காப்பாற்றி உதவியளிக்க இவ்வாசிரமம் முன்வந்துள்ளது. அன்னவர்களை தீயப்பழக்கம் நெருங்கவிடாமல், தக்கபடி நீதியுணர்த்தியும், கல்வி அளித்தும், நல்வழியில் நடக்கும்படி அறிவுறுத்தி வருகின்றனர். திக்கற்ற பெண்களுக்கு படிப்புவாசனை எறுவிடில், குடும்பத்துக்கு இன்றியமையாத வேலைகளாகிய, சமையல்செய்கின்றவிதம், குழந்தைகளை

பராமரிப்பது, இன்னும் குடும்பத்திற்கு இன்றியமையாத முக்கிய பணிகளை செவ்வனே புகட்டி நல்ல குடும்பங்களில் வேலைக்கு அமர்த்தப் படுகின்றனர்கள். அவர்களும் தங்களது சீர்திருத்தத்தால், நல்லொழுக்கத்துடனேயே நடந்து வருகின்றனர்கள். மேலும் இவ்வாசிரமம், விருப்ப மில்லாமலும், கோருபவர்க ளில்லாமலும் பெற்று விட்ட குழந்தைகளை ஆதரிக்க முன்வந்துள்ளது. பாலியவிதவை, புருஷனுல் காரணமின்றி தள்ளப்பெற்ற பெண்கள் முதலியவர்களை இங்கு சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப்பட்டு, அவர்களுக்கு இஷ்டமான கல்வியோ அல்லது வேலையோ அல்லது ஆஸ்பத்திரியில் மருத்துவ பயிற்சிக்கு அனுப்பி அவர்களை ஒருவழியில் பிறர் தயவின்றியில், சம்பாதித்து சாப்பிடக்கூடிய நிலைமைக்கு கொண்டுவருதற்கு பாடுபடுகின்றது. இங்கு போஜன சாலையில் பணம் கொடுத்து தங்கியிருக்க இஷ்டபடுகிறவர்களை சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளப் படுகிறார்கள். அவ்வையாரின் ஞாபகார்த்தத்தின் பொருட்டும், அவ்வம்மையாரின் பெயராலே விளங்கும் இவ்வாசிரமத்திற்கு சகோதர சகோதரிகள் தங்களால் இயன்றபொருளுதவிசெய்து இவ்வேழைசிறுமிகள் விஷயத்தில் அனுதாபம்கொண்டு, இவ்வாசிரமத்தை வளர்ச்செய்வது தமிழர்களாகிய நம்மவர்களின் கடமைகளில் ஒன்றாக கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

Your stand-by when housework is done



WHEN your husband has gone to work, your children are settled for the morning, and you have seen that all the domestic work is done, don't you feel a little tired sometimes? Running a house is fatiguing as all the world knows, but do you know that eleven o'clock tiredness can soon be relieved, by drinking a cup of good Indian Tea? Wise women all over the world have found this harmless healthful beverage, the most refreshing of all drinks. It quickly takes away fatigue and brings new energy to the body and mind. Try a cup in the morning for a week and see how different you feel.

HOW TO PREPARE TEA. *Use good Indian Tea. Boil fresh water. Rinse with warm water a clean and dry earthenware tea pot. Take one teaspoonful of tea for every person and one extra for the pot. Pour boiling water on to tea leaves in the pot. Allow five minutes for infusion; then pour out into cups, adding milk and sugar.*

The only family beverage ▪ **INDIAN TEA**

AS YOU LIKE IT

There is a saying in India that people follow their own fashion on the matter of food and drink but in the matter of dress, fashions are set by others. That is as it should be. Everyone chooses his own special kinds of edibles and beverages and generally has them prepared and served to his own taste and liking. "As you like it" is the principle which is followed for eating and drinking and it is a principle from which one is not prepared to budge an inch.

Some people like their tea, for instance, weak and some strong; some like it with plenty of sugar and milk, some with milk but without sugar, and yet many others without sugar or milk. There is no other beverage that can satisfy such a wide variety of plates. Make the tea the way you like it, but that does not make the slightest difference to the special quality and wholesomness of tea as a drink. It is tea that everybody wants, and the rest is only subsidiary. Even though you are used to taking your tea sweet, occasions arise when you probably do not have sugar and milk ready at hand, but that does not deter you from having your very necessary cup of tea at the usual hour.

It is true that to drink tea with milk and sugar is the general practice in India but that is not the only way in which tea can or need be drunk. With the increasing popularity of tea as a drink, people have begun to drink it in many new and interesting ways. If tea is to be drunk for its own merits such as the healthful stimulation it gives to body and mind neither sugar nor milk seem to be essential for the proper enjoyment of the beverage. A cup of tea, with a piece of fresh lemon to give the brew a little tone, will give you all the satisfaction you want.

Iced tea is an ideal drink for us in this country during the hot weather. It is most simple to make it. For one pint of water take two spoonfuls of tea. Prepare the tea in the proper way and pour hot tea over ice in a jug. Then add milk and sugar to taste and drink it when it has become absolutely cold.

Drink tea in as many ways as you like, but always drink Indian tea, for, there is no better and nicer tea to be had than the tea which India produces.

IS THAT SO?

Truth, it is said, is often stranger than fiction, and so it does seem to most people who have had truth revealed to them for the first time. "Is that so?"—the query rises instinctively from our lips, "Yes it is" comes the answer. We live to learn.

Take the case of a man, healthy, intelligent, and eager to learn who because of circumstances for which he is not directly responsible, has had to remain a stranger to the taste of some wholesome article of food or drink until a kind friend brings it before him. Naturally, he is a bit sceptical to start with. He would like to be convinced before he accepts his friend's tempting offer. Of course, there is a little argument, but it is all to the good because sound convictions should not be hastily formed. So the two get on to the task of thrashing out the matter in its entirety—its pros as well as cons.

The most satisfactory way of ending a discussion on something new to eat or drink is to give it a trial and judge for oneself. At least from what we know about hundreds of new Converts to tea drinking every day in this country, this happens again and again. A cup of

delicious Indian tea is offered to somebody who has probably never heard of tea; he is not unreasonable and is open to conviction. When pressed a little he takes a sip from it. What happens? He drinks it up and even asks for more. Whoever has seen a man leave his cup of tea undrunk even though it is his first cup?

A beverage like tea cannot but be popular and especially in a country like India where people continuously crave for an invigourating drink which is both cheap and pleasant. The popularity of tea as a beverage in this country is a comparatively new phenomenon, but it is the most encouraging one that we have seen for many years.

The knowledge of what Indian tea really is and the position it occupies in the social, moral, and economic well being of her people is no longer confined to the so-called intelligentsia. It has come as a revelation even to the most simple-minded peasant in the most distant village. For, he has himself found out that there is no better, purer, and cheaper drink for him. By spending one pice he can have five cups of this most excellent beverage which is in very sense his country's own product. That is how he has learnt to appreciate the value of tea in his daily life.

"Is that so?" Our emphatic answer is: "It is so."

SILVER KUNKUM SETS

Rs. 14
A SET

When the fair one receives a visit from another, these dainty little silver sets are much in demand. Beneath the bird's wings there is room for Kunkum. There are receptacles for Sandal and Jawad and a little silver stick to lay the Thilakam.

These sets delight the heart of the ladies and are very much in vogue.

VUMMIDI RAMIAH CHETTY GURUSWAMY CHETTY & CO.
MADRAS & BOMBAY

స్త్రీధర్మ

కాంగ్రెస్ ఆఫ్ ది అలయన్సువారివల్ల నామోదింపబడిన తీర్మానములు.

ఇస్తాన్బుల్: 18—24 ఏప్రిల్ 1935

ప్రధానహక్కుల ప్రకటన

స్త్రీల వోటుహక్కులు పురుషులతో సమానపౌరహక్కుల సంపాదించుకొరకు స్థాపించబడిన మహిళామణుల అంతర్జాతీయఅలయన్సు యొక్క పన్నెండవకాంగ్రెసు సభవారు, ఆ సంఘము స్థాపింపబడి నప్పటినుండియు తామెట్టి ధర్మములకై పని చేయుచున్నారో వానియందు తమకు నేటికినిగల విశ్వాసమును ధృవపరచుచున్నారు. ప్రస్తుత ప్రపంచపుటార్థిక రాజకీయ పరిణామములవల్ల తమవిశ్వాసము లెంతమాత్రమును మారలేదనియు మారరాదనియు ప్రకటించుచున్నారు. వానినే యీదిగువను తిరుగ ప్రకటించుచున్నారు.

1 రాజకీయహక్కులు:—సకల స్వప్రభుత్వములును, వారివిధానములెట్టివైననుసరే, స్త్రీలకు పురుషులతో తుల్యమైనహక్కులుండవలెను.

2 ఆర్థికహక్కులు:— స్త్రీలకుసమస్తమైన పనులు చేసుకొనుటకు పురుషులకు వలె హక్కులుండవలెను. వివాహితలకుకూడ ఆటంకములు పెట్టరాదు. వివిధవృత్తులు పురుషులకెట్లు ఆయాసంస్థలలో నేర్పుదురో అట్లే స్త్రీలకును, నేర్పవలెను, భేదము చేయరాదు. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగములు మొదలగువానిలో ఇరువురకు సమానావకాశము సమానమైన ప్రమోషను యియ్యవలెను. పురుషుల కేయేపనులకెంత జీతమిత్తురో స్త్రీలకును అట్లేయియ్యవలెను.

3 నైతికహక్కులు:—ఇరువురకు నొకే ఉన్నతమైన నైతికనిర్ణయములుండవలెను. పురుషుని శరీరమున కెట్టి స్వాతంత్ర్యమో స్త్రీ శరీరమునకును నట్టి స్వాతంత్ర్యము, పురుషుని నీతివర్తన కెంత ప్రాధాన్యమో స్త్రీ నీతివర్తనమునకును అంత ప్రాధాన్యమును, పురుషులపై పిల్లల సంరక్షించు బాధ్యత యెంతయుండవలయునో స్త్రీలపైకూడా అంతేయుండవలయును. ఈధర్మములను న్యాయశాస్త్రములు, నీతిశాస్త్రములు, విద్యావిధానములు, సాంఘిక జీవనములు మొదలగువాని ద్వారా అమలుపరచవలెను. అమలుపరచు చట్టములను తన్నిర్వహణమార్గములను ప్రతిప్రభుత్వమును ప్యాసు చేయవలయును. ఈ కారణములవలన వర్తకులు స్త్రీలను పాపకృత్యముల కొరకమ్మి యెగుమతిచేసి లాభములు తీయుట దళారీతనములు చేసి కమీషనులు కొట్టుట మొదలగు దుర్వ్యాపారములు మాపివేయవలయును. ఇట్టి కృత్యములను నేరములుగా న్యాయశాస్త్రములు నిర్ణయించి

శిక్షించవలెను. వ్యభిచారమును స్వీకమపరచు విధానములను, పురుషులను కాదని స్త్రీ ప్రత్యేకించి వేరురీతిగా వర్తించు విధానములను, లేదా ఒకానొక జాతి స్త్రీలనీమాత్రమునుండి ప్రత్యేకించు విధానములను రెత్తి వేయవలెను.

4 న్యాయవిషయమైన హక్కులు:— వివాహితలు అవివాహితలకు గూడా సమస్తకాయిక పౌర హక్కులుండవలెను. ఆమెఆస్తి నామె ఉపయోగించుకొనుటకు లేక అమ్ముకొనుటకు లేక దానము చేయుటకు హక్కులుండవలెను. ఆమె మగని చెప్పు చేతలలో వర్తింపుచు శిక్షగరచుచుండరాదు, పిల్లలమీద పెనిమిటి కెట్టి హక్కులున్నవో ఆమెకును అట్టి హక్కులే ఉండవలెను. ఆమె తన జాతిలోనుండుటయో అన్యజాతిలో చేరుటయో నిర్ణయించుకొను హక్కు పురుషున కెంతయున్నదో స్త్రీకిని అంతే అనగా పూర్ణముగానుండ వలెను.

5 శాంతి, జాతిసమితి.— ప్రపంచశాంతి పోషణార్థము పురుషులతో సమానముగా స్త్రీలును రాజకీయ జీవనములలో పాల్గొనవలెను. అన్ని దేశముల స్త్రీలును ఇతరదేశముల స్త్రీలతో మైత్రితో మెలగవలెను. తమ తెగజాతివారల ఐకమత్యమే కాక మానవకోటి యెల్లరి యైక్యతకై పాటుపడవలెను. ప్రస్తుతము ఆయుధబలము నుపయోగించుతావులలో న్యాయసంస్థల బలముపయోగించవలెను. జాతిసమితి తమ సభ్యులెల్లరికి వేరు వేరుగ స్వాతంత్ర్యమును కార్యక్రమ విధానమున అంగీకరించు అన్నిజాతులమధ్యను శాశ్వతమైనఅనురాగమును నిర్మించవలెను.

ప్రాచీప్రతీచీసహకారము

నిజమైన అభివృద్ధి కావలెననినచో, సమస్తదేశముల స్త్రీలును న్యాయసమానమాత్రములపై వర్తింపవలెను. గనుక తూర్పు పడమర దేశముల స్త్రీలు అందరును తమదేశములలో సాంఘిక ఆర్థిక న్యాయసంబంధ హక్కులకై పోరాడుచున్నను వాళ్ల ప్రభుత్వములలో పురుషులతో సమానమైన పౌరహక్కులకొరకు పోరాడుచున్నను, లేదావారు సంపాదించుకొన్న పైహక్కులను గోల్పోయెడి అపాయములకు పాలగుచున్నను ఈ అంతర్జాతీయమహిళా అలయన్సువారు పూర్ణసహాయ మొసంగుటకు ప్రతిజ్ఞ బూనియున్నారు.

సమస్త ప్రపంచదేశ స్త్రీల సహకారమునకును ఈసభవారు స్వాగత మొసగుచున్నారు. అందువల్లన చాలా లాభముకలదని సభ అభిప్రాయము. ప్రాచ్యపాశ్చాత్యదేశముల స్త్రీలు పరస్పరగాఢ ప్రబంధనములతో ననగిపెనగి వర్తించి ప్రపంచశాంతికై పాటుపడవలెనని సభవారు కోరుచున్నారు.

బాల్య వివాహములు

ఎక్కడెక్కడ ప్రపంచములో బాల్యవివాహాచారమున్నను అది వివాహాదర్శ విరుద్ధమనియు ఆరోగ్య సౌఖ్య విధ్వంసకమనియు, జాతీయవీర్య నిర్మూలకమనియు సభవారు ప్రతిఘటించుచున్నారు.

ప్రపంచ ప్రతిదేశ ప్రభుత్వమువారినీ, తమ దేశములో నిట్టి దురాచారమున్నయెడల దానిని చట్టపూర్వకముగ నణచి ఆచట్టమును ప్రబలముగాను పూర్తిగాను అమలుపరచి ఆరోగ్యవిద్యాశాఖలవారి సేనలనెల్ల ఈ దురాచారోపద్రవములను గూర్చి ప్రబోధించు నిమిత్తమే వినియోగించవలెనని తొందరచేయుచున్నారు.

మాండేటరీదేశములలో స్త్రీలగౌరవము జాతిసమితియొక్క మాండేట్సుకమిషనువారా యాదేశములలోని స్త్రీల విషయమై విచారించుటకు మిగుల శ్రద్ధతీసుకొనుచున్నందుకును చర్చించుచున్నందుకును సభవారు సంతోషించుచున్నారు.

సదరు సభవారీ దిగువ విషయములనుగూర్చి స్పెషలు విచారణలు సాగించవలెనని సభవారు తెలుపుచున్నారు.

(1) బాల్యవివాహములు

(2) ఏ వివాహసంబంధమును నెరుగనివారి విషయములో ఒకపురుషు డొకేస్త్రీతోను ఒకస్త్రీ ఒకే పురుషునితోను జీవించవలెనను పద్ధతిని మాత్రమే ఆప్రభుత్వమంగీకరించవలెను.

(3) విధవలగతి.
(4) సక్రమవ్యభిచార నిర్మూలనము.
(5) స్త్రీలచే బలవంతముగా పనిచేయించుకొనుట.

మిస్ డానేలిగ్గ అనునామె ఈ సమస్యను ధారాళముగ ప్రపంచదృష్టిలోనికి తెచ్చినందుకామె నీసభవారభినందించుచున్నారు.

ఆర్థికపరిస్థితులు

ఈసభ తూర్పుపడమరలను గల కోటానుకోట్లస్త్రీల కందరికి ప్రతినిధిగానున్నది. కుటుంబమునకు జీవనాధారమైన ఆహారపదార్థములను అందించుశాఖకు అదిచెంది వారి అభిప్రాయములను ప్రకటించుచున్నది. ప్రపంచమున కత్యావశ్యకమైన ఆహారపదార్థములను నాశనముచేయుటవలన ప్రపంచస్థితి బాగుపడజాలదని సభవారిలిఖిత పూర్వకమైన నమ్మకమును పైగా అట్టి చర్య అక్రమము అధర్మము.

(a) ప్రపంచవాసులలో అత్యధిక సంఖ్యాకులు దారిద్ర్యము, అల్పాహారము, జీవాధారపరికరశూన్యత్వముతో పీడించబడుచున్నారు గనుకను;

(b) ముడిపదార్థములు, మానవపరిశ్రమ, ఉత్పత్తియంత్రములు వ్యవసాయభూమి వీనిలో నెట్టిలోపమును లేదు గనుకను;

(c) శాస్త్రజ్ఞానము, పరిశోధనము, నూతనయంత్రోత్పత్తిచేరి భూమిని పరిశ్రమలనుగూడా మితిమీరి ఫలవంతములంగా జేయుచున్నవి గనుకను, ప్రపంచకపు నిజమైన భాగ్యమును అభివృద్ధియైనను చేయుచున్నవి, వృద్ధికాదగు అవకాశములనైనను హెచ్చించుచున్నవి గనుకను;

(d) ఈ నిజమైనభాగ్యమో, ఈ భాగ్యమునుగొను అవకాశమో ప్రజాబాహుళ్యమునకు కొనుగోలుశక్తివలన మాత్రమే లభించుచున్నది గనుకను, ఆశక్తి వారిశ్రమకు బదులుగా లభించును గనుకను;

(e) యంత్రములువచ్చి మానవుల శ్రమయొక్క ఆవశ్యకతను తగ్గించి, వారికి జీవాధారమగు కూలులు కొనుగోలుశక్తి లేకుండా చేయుచున్నవి గనుకను;

(1) యంత్రముల వ్యాప్తివలన పనికాండ్రశ్రమ తగ్గవలెనే కాని వారికి దుఃఖములు వాటిల్లరాదు గనుకను;

కూలివాళ్లపని కొన్నాళ్లదాకానో యెన్నాళ్లకునో సంఘమున కవసరము లేకపోవుటచేత వారిని నిరుద్యోగులుగా తరిమితే, వారికి కొనుగోలుశక్తి లేకపోతే అటువంటివారికి కొనుగోలుశక్తి కలిగించేకొరకును హెచ్చించేకొరకును ఏమేమి మార్గములు గలవో వానినెల్ల విచారించి కనిపెట్టవలెనని ఈసభవారు ప్రపంచ ప్రభుత్వములవారి నెల్లరిని కోరుచున్నారు. ఇంతేకాకుండా భూమియొక్కయు యంత్ర పరిశ్రమయొక్కయు ఫలితములెల్ల ప్రపంచవాసులెల్లరి లాభములకు వినియోగించే దిట్టమైన యేర్పాటులను వారు గావించవలెనని ఈ సభవారు కోరుచున్నారు.

(2) ఈ సభవారు దీనికి చేరిన దేశముల సంఘముల వారినందరిని ప్రస్తుత ప్రపంచ దుర్భరార్థిక పరిస్థితులను తొలగించు నిమిత్తమై, తమతమ దేశములలో పనివాండ్రకు తక్కువగంటలు, క్రొత్తపరిశ్రమ నిర్మాణములో, తక్కువవడ్డీల కప్పులు చిక్కు యేర్పాటులు, జనాధిక్యత అధునిక పదార్థావశ్యకాధిక్యతలనుబట్టి నాణెముల చలామణి విధానములలో మార్చుట ఎక్కువ వస్తువులతోను యెక్కువ ఖరీదులతోను ప్రతిదే అంతస్థునకు ప్రపంచపు పేదసాదలనెల్ల తెచ్చుట వస్తువులధరలను నిలకడగా నిలబెట్టేమార్గములు ప్రయోగించుట మొదలైన విధానముల నవలంబించునట్లు పనిచేయవలెనని తొందర చేయుచున్నారు.

(3) వివాహితకాని అవివాహితకాని తనకు కావలసిన వానిని సంపాదించుకొను హక్కును తప్పక కలిగియుండవలెను.

జినీవాలో 1935 సం॥ జూను నెలలో జరుపబడు అంతర్జాతీయ లేబరుకాన్ఫరెన్సుయొక్క 9-వ సమావేశము వారికి.

ఏప్రిల్, మే, జూన్ 1935 క్రింద సంతకములు చేయబడిన జాతీయ అంతర్జాతీయ సంఘములు క్రింది విషయముల గమనింపగోరుచున్నారు.

(1) 1935 వ సంవత్సరము జూనుమాసమున జినీవానగరమునగూడనున్న అంతర్జాతీయ పరిశ్రమ సభా ప్రణాళికయందు యువతుల నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యావిషయము గలదు.

(2) ఈ ప్రణాళికయందున్న యీ సమస్యావిషయమై అంతర్జాతీయ క్రిస్తవవ్యాపారి సంఘము, పై సమావేశమునకు దరఖాస్తు పెట్టనున్నది. దానిలో ప్రస్తుతము యువతులగు పనివారల నిరుద్యోగమును పరిష్కరించి శక్తికిదగిన యుద్యోగము, శిక్షణ, హక్కులు, యొసంగవలయుననియు, నైతికసహాయమేగాక ధన సహాయముగూడ ఆవశ్యకమనియు ప్రభుత్వములకది తెలుపవలయునని యున్నది.

(3) పైజెప్పబడిన కోర్కె ప్రకారము నిరుద్యోగులగు యువతుల కీక్రింది విధమున సంఘమున చోటివ్వవలయును.

(4) వివాహితల యుద్యోగముల విషయమున సంస్కరణము. ఇది వివాహానంతరము వారు గృహ నిర్వహణ నిమగ్నలగుటకు సాయపడును.

(5) స్త్రీలకు బదులుగా వారి స్థానములందు పురుషుని నియమింపకూడదు.

మానవులకు గల హక్కులన్నిటియందును, పురుషునికివలె, స్త్రీలకు వివాహితలైనను గాకున్నను సమానత్వముండవలయును.

(6) వివాహమైనదని స్త్రీల యుద్యోగము చాలించుట మానవులహక్కులను నిరాకరించుటైయున్నది.

(4) ఇదివరకు పురుషులు జేయుచున్న పరిశ్రమలను స్త్రీలిపుడు జేయ బూనుకొనగూడదని నిషేధించుట మానవులహక్కుల కాటంకము గల్గించుటేగాక, ఆపరిశ్రమలపై పురుషులకు సర్వాధికార మొసగుటయగును.

(5) శక్తిసామర్థ్యముల గమనింపక లింగభేదమునుబట్టి పనికి నియమింప బూనుకొనిన పరిశ్రమకే నష్టముకలుగును.

కావున క్రింద సంతకము జేసినవారు, అంతర్జాతీయ పరిశ్రమ సమావేశమును క్రింది విషయముల ప్రకటింపగోరుచున్నారు.

(1) సంపాదించు హక్కు మానవుని హక్కులందు ముఖ్యమైనది.

(2) ఈ సంపాదించుహక్కును వివాహమువలనగాని లింగభేదమువలనగాని నిరాకరింపగూడదు.

(4) పురుషులయందువలె స్త్రీలయందున గూడ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య భౌతిక సాంఘిక, ఆర్థిక, నైతిక విషయములకు నష్టము గల్గించుచున్నది.

వివిధప్రభుత్వములందు గల స్త్రీలు

స్త్రీల వోటింగు పౌరహక్కులకై గూడిన పండ్రెండవ అంతర్జాతీయమహిళాసమ్మేళన సభ ప్రపంచము నందలి రాజ్యములు తమకుదగిన ప్రభుత్వమును నెలకొల్పుకొనవచ్చును; కాని యందు అందరి ప్రబల ప్రాతినిధ్యమును, వాక్స్వాతంత్ర్యము, వ్యక్తి స్వాతంత్ర్యమందు మానవుల ముఖ్యమగు హక్కుల కెక్కువ ప్రాముఖ్యత మాత్రముండవలయుననియు, ప్రభుత్వములు వానిని లింగభేదములేకుండ గాపాడవలయుననియు గోరుచున్నది.

కొన్ని దేశములందు స్త్రీలకు హక్కులు నిరాకరింపబడుటకును, వారికి యభివృద్ధికి తగిన యవకాశము యివ్వకుండుటకును, వనితాలోకాభివృద్ధికై స్థాపింపబడిన యీ సభ విచారించుచున్నది.

ఏవిధమగు ప్రభుత్వమునకైనను స్త్రీల యభివృద్ధిగాని, శిశురక్షణగాని మొత్తమున సంఘాభివృద్ధిగాని చక్కగ నెరుగవలయునన్న ఆప్రభుత్వమందలి బాధ్యతగల స్థానమున స్త్రీలనునిల్పి వారిశక్తి సామర్థ్యముల నందుపయోగించి వారిని పూర్తిగా భాగస్వాములుగా జేసినగాని బాగుపడదు. భావిరాజ్యాంగ పద్ధతులందును, రాజ్యపాలనా విధులందును వారు పాల్గొనవలయును. అదియే యీసభవారి గాఢమగు నమ్మకము.

కావున యీసభవారు స్త్రీలకు, ప్రతిదేశమునందును పురుషులతో సమానమగు వోటింగు హక్కును, ప్రాతినిధి పద్ధతులచే పనిచేయు సంస్థలయందు బాధ్యతయు, స్థానిక కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునందు భాగమును, దేశముయొక్క ఆర్థికసాంఘిక జీవితమున పాలును యుండవలయునని గోరుచున్నారు.

వోటింగు హక్కు సమానపౌర బాధ్యత

స్త్రీ పురుషుల హెచ్చు తక్కువ యభిప్రాయ భేదములవలన స్త్రీలోకమునకు గల్గిన నష్టమును గుర్తించి యీ సంఘమువారు మహాసభను ప్రపంచమున ప్రతిదేశమందలి స్త్రీలకును సమానహక్కు పొందుటకును అభివృద్ధిబొందుటకును, జాతిమత భేదముల ఏకీభవించి పాటుబడుటకును తీర్మానింప ప్రార్థించుచున్నది. ఈ సంఘము దీనితో సంబంధించియున్న ప్రతిదేశమందలి సంఘములను వోటింగు హక్కులేకున్నను అట్టి హక్కున

కషాయము రానున్నను వెంటనే తగినచర్య దీసికొన వేడుచున్నది. ఈ హక్కుగల దేశములందలి సంఘములు ఈహక్కును గురించి యెంతమాత్రమశ్రద్ధ వహింపకుండునట్లు కోరబడుచున్నారు.

(2) ఈ సంఘము స్త్రీలవోటింగు చరిత్రను గురించియు పౌరహక్కులను గురించియు విచారింప నేర్పరుపబడిన సంఘముచే చేకూర్పబడిన విషయముల నికపై ప్రచురించుటకు గావలసినంతధనమును యిచ్చుటకు బోర్డును ప్రార్థించుచున్నారు.

—: శాంతి :—

ఇపుడిచట సభ జేరియున్న మహిళామణులు ప్రాక్పశ్చిమ దేశములందు స్థాపింపబడిన నలువది సంఘముల ప్రాతినిధ్యము వహించియున్నారు. మన మొకరినొకరి వీడిపోవుటకుముందు, మన సంఘములశక్తి సామర్థ్యములనన్నిటిని ప్రపంచశాంతికిని సౌఖ్యమునకును, తప్పక వినియోగించు దృఢనిశ్చయమును దానికై మన యైకమత్యమును వెల్లడిచేయవలసియున్నది. అతి భయంకరమగు మహాసంగ్రామము జరిగి యిరువది సంవత్సరములు మాత్రమైనది. కాని, అపుడే కొన్నిప్రభుత్వములు గతమును మరచినరీతి యుద్ధ ప్రయత్నములు చేయుచున్నవి. ప్రపంచమున నికమీద జరుగనంతటి లక్షలకొలది పురుషులు యిదివరకే నశించిరి. తన్మూలముల నిరాధారములై పెక్కు సంసారములు దుఃఖము లనుభవించుచున్నవి. అతి గారాబమున ప్రియమాతలచే పెంపబడిన పుత్రులు— వారిపుడు యిరువదిసంవత్సరముల ప్రాయులే—యుద్ధమునకు తయారగుచున్నారు. దీనినుండి ప్రపంచమి కెప్పటికిని కోలుకొనదు.

PREPARE TO THRILL

HARISCHANDRA

GREATEST TELUGU TALKIE

A STAR COMBINES TRIUMPH

HUGE MOB SCENES
SPECTACULAR DANCES
REAL JUNGLE SCENES

PERFECT ACTING
DIVINE MUSIC
OVER 1000 ARTISTES

Took One Lakh and Six Months to Produce.

Coming to **CROWN TALKIES** *from 27th Oct. 35*

STAR COMBINES Ltd., 161, Mount Rd., Madras

ONE WORD

CAN DO THE BEST THAT MANY CAN FAIL—SO ALSO THE NAME OF CALICO.

SAY CALICO

TO YOUR DEALER—AND YOU ARE SURE TO GET THE BEST DRESS FABRICS.

CALICO FABRICS

ARE A STANDARD BY WHICH ALL OTHER DRESS-MATERIALS ARE JUDGED

Sole Selling Agents to leading

CALICO AND THE ALLIED JUBILEE & ASARVA **MILLS**

N. C. PATWA & CO.,

49-51, Rattan Bazar, MADRAS

Wholesale Shop :—No. 7, GODOWN STREET.

Because Kesavardhini grows, rejuvenates and beautifies hair, it has endeased itself to one and all-grownups and children, men and women. No more fear of hair deficiency, baldness and premature greying, when Kesavardhini could remedy them all. Thanks to it dandruff dissappears, hair stops falling, rough hair turns glamorously soft, weak hair regains the strength and sparkle of health and thin hair gives place to a thick growth, fascinatingly luxuriant!

Of clinging alluring fragrance Kesavardhini shampoo provides a cool beneficial wash for the hair, leaving it rich and bright and-grease free!

Prepared by :—

South India Chemicals,

Luz, Mylapore Madras.

"TRIUMPH OF ART"

MODERN DIAMONDS

SUBSTITUTE FOR REAL DIAMONDS

OPINIONS.

Mrs. Sarojini Naidu :-

MODERN DIMONDS are very fine specimens of scientific skill. These stones have a purity of lustre that makes them very attractive to the eye. I am sure that especially in the south where the ladies are such great patrons of diamonds, these MODERN DIAMONDS, which are a triumph of art, will find a wide and ready market.

The Hon'ble Sir M. N. Mukerjee, Ag. Chief Justice, Calcutta :—

I must tell you that I am very pleasantly impressed to find the extraordinary production so much like the rare and precious natural stone and of great value. I am confident that this production will be prized by all alike, and will never fail to reflect credit to yoar endeavours, and to Indian enterprise.

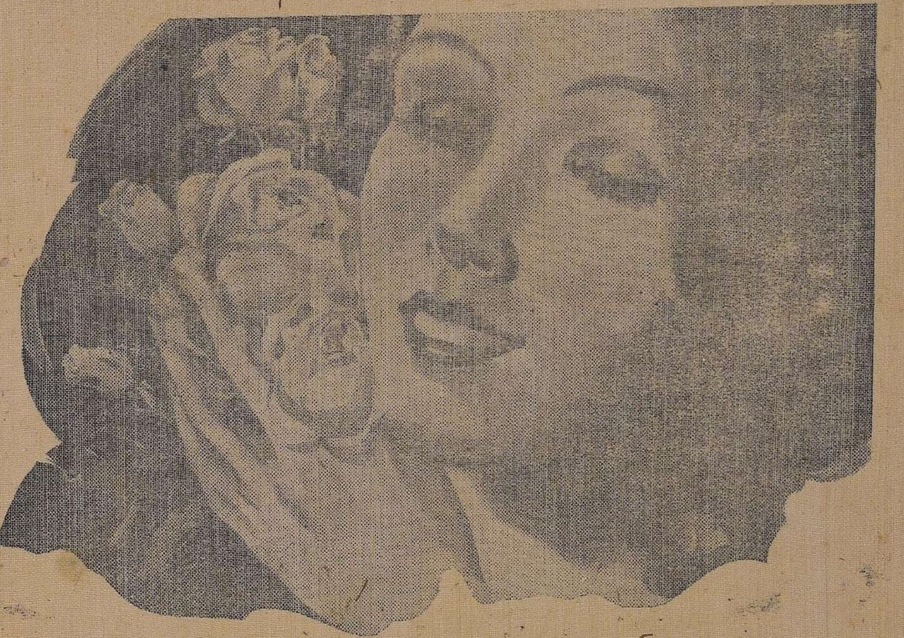
Write for particulars

C. C. ACHARYULU & SON,

Gem Experts & Jewellers,

63, Ponnappa Chetty Street,

P. B. 543. P. T, Madras.



FRESHNESS & PURITY

All the world loves a blush rose Pink silky softness. Clean and sweet. Yes.......all the world loves the loveliness of a blush rose.

Your skin too can have this pink silky softness, clean and sweet. Be kind to it. For your skin may be your fortune.......or misfortune. Cleanse it, cream it over with the wonderful lather of MYSORE SANDAL SOAP. Cream away grease, stains, roughnesses, uglinesses ......and smooth in the pink silky softness......clean and sweet......of the loveliest blush rose.

MYSORE SANDAL SOAP

Made under expert supervision by up-to-date scientific processes. Exceptional cleansing agents. No irritants. The fragrance of the choicest sandalwood, WHOLLY INDIAN.

GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY, BANGALORE

Group taken at the Tenth Annual Session of the All-India Women's Conference, Madras Branch, under the presidentship of Mrs. M. E. Cousins, B. Mus., held on Saturday the 19th November 1935, at the National Girls' High School, Mylapore. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu opened the Conference.

(By the Courtesy of Hindu).